ସହଜରେ ଆଙ୍କିବା
ଗଛଲତା



ସୃଜନିକା

ବ୍ୟବହାର ପାଇଁ ସୂଚନା

ଚିତ୍ର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମନରେ ଆଗ୍ରହ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ହେଉଛି ଏହି ବହିଟିର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ। ବହିଟିରେ ପଢ଼ିବାର କିଛି ନାହିଁ। କେବଳ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିବାର ଅଛି। ସାଧାରଣ ଗାରରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଯାନ ବଡ଼ ଗୋଲ, ଅଣ୍ଡାଳିଆ ବା ଡେଉ ଡେଉ ଭଳି କିଛି ସରଳ ଆକୃତିକୁ ନେଇ ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ କରିହେବ। ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମୟ ଓ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଦରକାର। କିନ୍ତୁ ସବୁଠାରୁ ବେଶୀ ଦରକାର ହେଉଛି ଗୋଟିଏ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ମନ। କେହି କେହି ସିଧା ଗାର ପକାଇ ପାରନ୍ତିନାହିଁ ବା ଗୋଲ ବୁଲାଇ ପାରନ୍ତିନାହିଁ। ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଚିନ୍ତା କରିବା ଦରକାର ନାହିଁ। ପେନସିଲ ଧରି ଏକାଥରକେ ଗୋଲଟିଏ ପକାଇଲେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ପଡ଼ିବ। ବଙ୍କାତେଢ଼ା ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ରବରରେ ଲିଭାନ୍ତୁନାହିଁ। କାରଣ ବାରମ୍ବାର ରବରରେ ଲିଭାଇଲେ ଚିତ୍ରଟି ମଇଳା ହୋଇଯିବ। ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କଲେ ଦିନେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଚିତ୍ର ଆରାମରେ ହୋଇପାରିବ।

ନଡ଼ିଆ ଗଛ ଚିତ୍ରର ଉଦାହରଣ ନେଇ ବହିଟିର ଧାରାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବୁଝିବା। ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦୁଇଟି ସିଧା ଗାର ପକାଇବାକୁ ହେବ। ଗାର ଦୁଇଟି ଗୋଟିଏ ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଛୁଉଁଥିବେ ଓ ଆର ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଅଳ୍ପ ଛାଡ଼ିକରି ଥିବେ। ଉପର ପଟେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଗକୁ କେତେଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ବଙ୍କା ଗାର ପକାଇ ସେଥିରେ ପୁଣି ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟ ଗାର ପକାଇଦେଲେ ନଡ଼ିଆ ଗଛ ହୋଇଯିବ। ସେହିଭଳି ଅନ୍ୟ ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କରିହେବ। ଥରେ ମୂଳ ଚିତ୍ରଟି ହୋଇଗଲେ ତାହାକୁ ବଦଳାଇ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ବାଟରେ ଆଙ୍କି ନୂଆ ରୂପ ଦେବାର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିହେବ। ଶେଷରେ ଗଛକୁ ଦେଖିକରି ବା ପୂରାପୂରି ନିଜ ମନରୁ କଳ୍ପନା କରି ନୂଆ ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିହେବ।

A word on using the book

This book aims to create an interest towards drawing. This is not a book to be read, but to use as a guide in one's practice. It provides stepwise guidance on how to draw plants and plant parts using common shapes like straight line, circle, elipse, wavy lines etc. To draw these pictures one needs some time, patience and, most importantly, an interested mind. Some people cannot draw a perfect straight line or a circle. Even if you are among them, that should not deter you from making a start. Take a pencil and complete the circle in one go without any hesitation. Do not use eraser frequently even if the shapes are not perfect. The use of eraser make the drawing messy. With practice you can make the strokes perfect one day.

Let us start by drawing a coconut tree. First we need to draw two straight lines. The lines should touch each other on top and at the other end these two lines are a little apart. On the upper end make some curved lines and put short strokes on these curved lines. The cococnut tree is ready. Try to modify the design or drawing it in different ways. Soon you will be ready to draw on your own without even looking at the real tree!

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ସୃଜନିକା
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ସହଜରେ ଆଙ୍କିବା - ଗଛଲତା

Easy to draw - Plants

କଳ୍ପନା ଓ କଳା
ବ୍ରଜ କିଶୋର ଜେନା

ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ସୃଜନିକା
ଜାଗମାରା, ଡାକ: ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୭୫୧ ୦୩୦

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ଆତ୍ମକଥା

ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ ମଣିଷ ଚିତ୍ର କରିଆସୁଛି। ତା'ର ଚାରିପଟରେ ସେ ଦେଖୁଥିବା ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁ, ଗଛଲତା ଆଦିଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ସେ ଚିତ୍ର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ଜଣାଇବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛି। ମନର ଭାବକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ପାଖରେ ପହଞ୍ଚାଇବା ପାଇଁ ସେ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ଥିଲା। ସେଥିପାଇଁ ବୋଧଗମ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ କଥା କହିବା ବା ଭାଷାର ବିକାଶ ହେବା ଆଗରୁ ସେ ଚିତ୍ର କରୁଥିଲା। ଅନେକ ପୁରୁଣା ଗୁମ୍ଫାମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏବେ ବି ସେ ଚିତ୍ରସବୁ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ।

ପିଲାଟିଏ ମଧ୍ୟ ତା'ର ମନକଥା ଜଣାଇବାକୁ ସବୁବେଳେ ବ୍ୟଗ୍ର ଥାଏ। ତା' ସହ କଥା ହେଲେ ସେ ତା' ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ କେତେ କଥା କହିଯାଏ। ପାଖରେ କେହିନଥିଲେ ସେ ଗୁଣୁଗୁଣୁ ହୋଇ ଗୀତ ଗାଉଥାଏ ବା ଅଙ୍କାବଙ୍କା ଗାରରେ ଚିତ୍ର କରିଚାଲିଥାଏ। ସେ ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକର କିଛି ଅର୍ଥ ଆମ ପାଖରେ ନଥିଲେ ବି ତାକୁ ସେ ପାହାଡ଼, ଗଛ, ବାଘ, ମଣିଷ, ନଈ କହିଥାଏ।

ବଡ଼ମାନେ କିନ୍ତୁ ପିଲାର ଚିତ୍ରକୁ ବୁଝିପାରିନଥା'ନ୍ତି। ତା'ର ଚିତ୍ରକୁ ଭଲଖରାପ କହି ସମାଲୋଚନା କରିଥା'ନ୍ତି। ଫଳରେ ଅନେକ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ମନରେ ଚିତ୍ର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଗ୍ରହ ମରିଯାଏ। ସେ ଆଗକୁ ଚିତ୍ର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭୟ କରେ। କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରତି ପିଲା ଭିତରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚିତ୍ରକର ମନ ରହିଛି। ତେଣୁ ତାକୁ କିଛି ସହଜ ବାଟ ଶିଖାଇଦେଲେ ପିଲାଟି ତା'ର ଏହି ଦକ୍ଷତାକୁ ନେଇ ସେ ଦିଗରେ ବେଶ୍ ବାଟ ଆଗେଇ ପାରନ୍ତା। ଜଣେ ଦକ୍ଷ ଚିତ୍ରକର ନହୋଇପାରିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିଜର ଭାବକୁ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ସେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିପାରନ୍ତା।

ଆମ ଚାରିପାଖରେ ଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ପତ୍ର, ଫୁଲ, ଫଳ, ପନିପରିବା, ଲତା, ବଡ଼ଗଛ ଆଦିର ଚିତ୍ର ପାଦ ପାଦ କରି କିପରି ସହଜରେ ଆଙ୍କିହେବ ତା'ର ସୂଚନା ଏହି ବହିଟିରେ ରହିଛି। ଜଣେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟର ସହ ପ୍ରତିଟି ପାଦ ଆଙ୍କିଲେ ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଙ୍କିବା ସହଜ ଲାଗିବ। ପ୍ରଥମେ ହୁଏତ ହାତ ବଙ୍କାଟଙ୍କା ହୋଇପାରେ, କିନ୍ତୁ ବହିର ଶେଷପୃଷ୍ଠାରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲା ବେଳକୁ ହାତ ସିଧା ହୋଇଯିବ ଓ ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଉ କଷ୍ଟ ଲାଗିବନାହିଁ। ଆଗରୁ ଆମେ *ଚିତ୍ରପାହାଚରେ ଚିଡ଼ିଆଖାନା* ବହିରେ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁ, କୀଟପତଙ୍ଗ ଆଙ୍କିବା ଶିଖିଥିଲେ। ଏବେ ଗଛଲତା, ଫୁଲ, ଫଳ ଶିଖିସାରିବା ପରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଯେକୌଣସି ଚିତ୍ର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଉ ଡର ରହିବନାହିଁ। ଚିତ୍ରଅଙ୍କାର ଆତ୍ମବିଶ୍ୱାସକୁ ଆଧାର କରି ଜଣେ ଆହୁରି ଅନେକ କିଛି କାମ କରିପାରିବ। ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା ପାଇଁ ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାରୁ ମନରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଧାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଙ୍କୁରିତ ହେବ।

ଆଶାକରୁଛୁ, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସାଥି ନିଜେ ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା ପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବେ। ଏଥିରେ ଥିବା ଅଳ୍ପ କିଛି ଉଦାହରଣରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ନିଜେ ନିଜେ ଆହୁରି କେତେ ନୂଆ ପ୍ରକାରର ପତ୍ର, ଫୁଲ, ଫଳ ଆଦି ଆଙ୍କି ଚାଲିବେ। ଆଉ ବହି ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ମତାମତ ଆମକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଜଣାଇବେ।

Our thoughts

Is man a dradwing animal? Certainly yes, if one goes by the earliest evidence left on the walls of his cave dwellings or by the nervous doodling of the present day grown ups. Communicating his experiences through drawings has been an inborn instinct with human beings from very ancient times. This was perhaps more so when his speech communication was inadequate and writing was not even dreamt of. Always eager to express what he saw around, he kept on sketching animal, plant and other figures endlessly.

Like his prehistoric forefathers, to-day's child is a born doodler. The zigzag lines he draws represents the world as he sees it. Just like his other inventions in the way of "speech" and "music" his artistic creations make little sense to grown ups. Yet, therin lies the seeds of creativity which if nurtured will blossom into mature forms of not only art but also of many other creative efforts.

Hence it is important to encourage the child's efforts with appreciation and helpful, but not overbearing, guidance. And that is what this book tries to do by providing some easy steps to climb on for developing his artistic skills. By following the simple guidelines given in this book the child would be able to draw the basic forms relating to the world of plants. Even if he does not go on to be an art proffesional, the selfconfidence gained in the process will take him far in any other venture. The habbit of observing something minutely before drawing its picture will also help in developing a scientific outlook in the child's mind.

We hope that like the earlier book in this series, *Steps to a Zoo*, in which stepwise instructions were given for drawing animals, this will also be found useful and enjoyable, both for the learner and the guide. We also hope to hear from you about your experiences with the book so that we can do our best to improve it further.

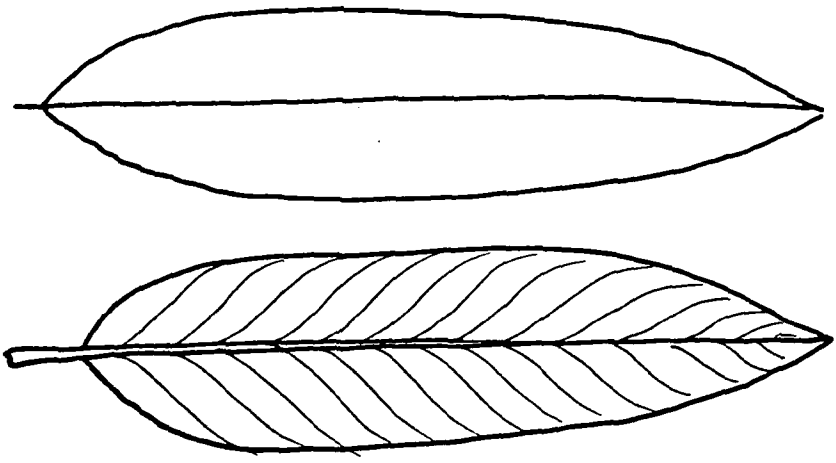
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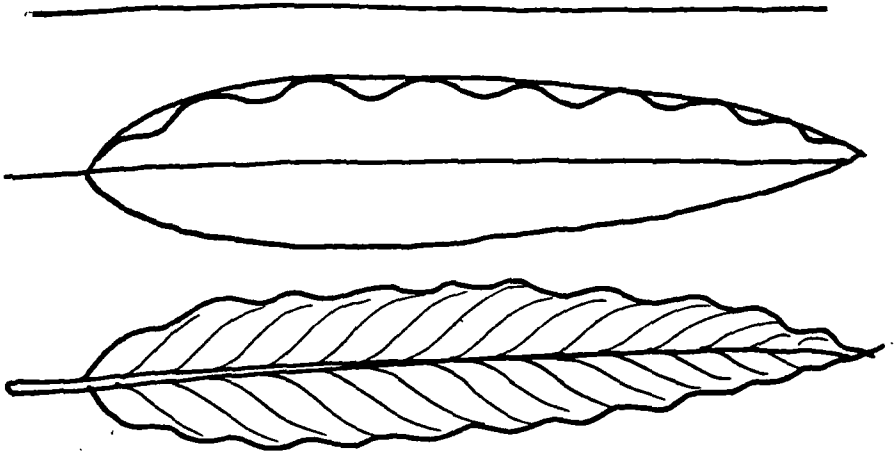
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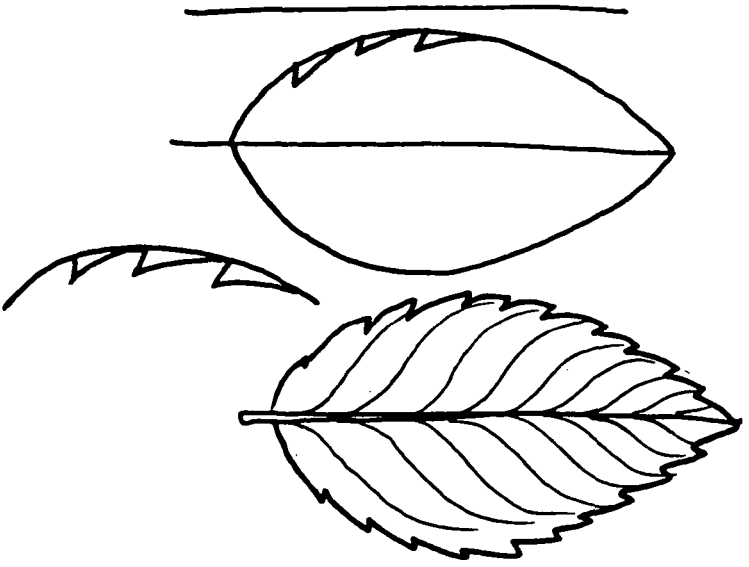
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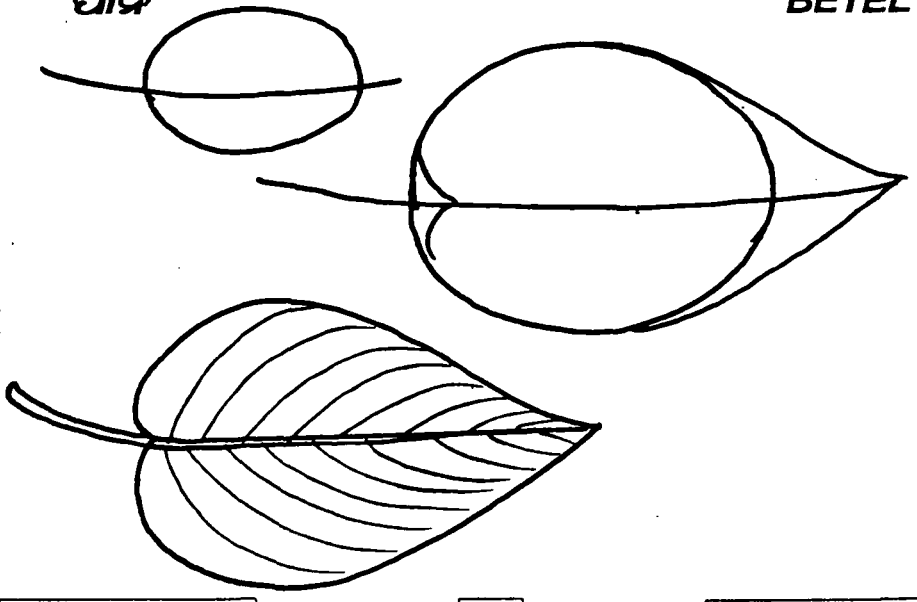
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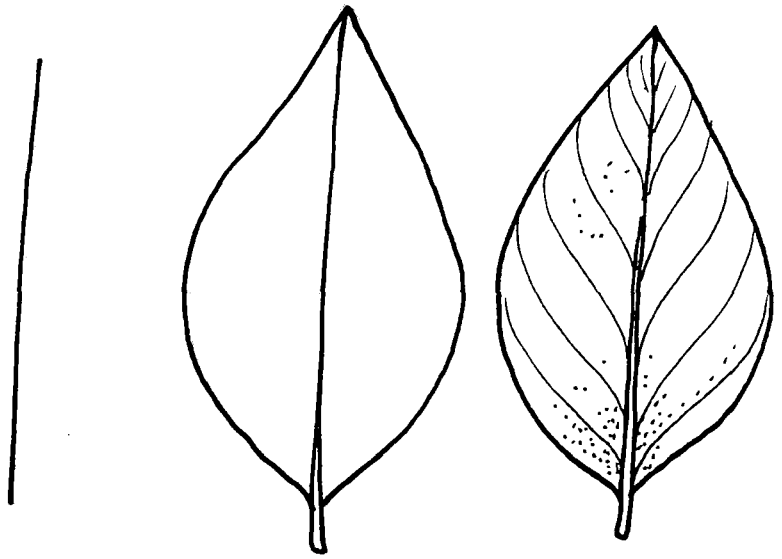


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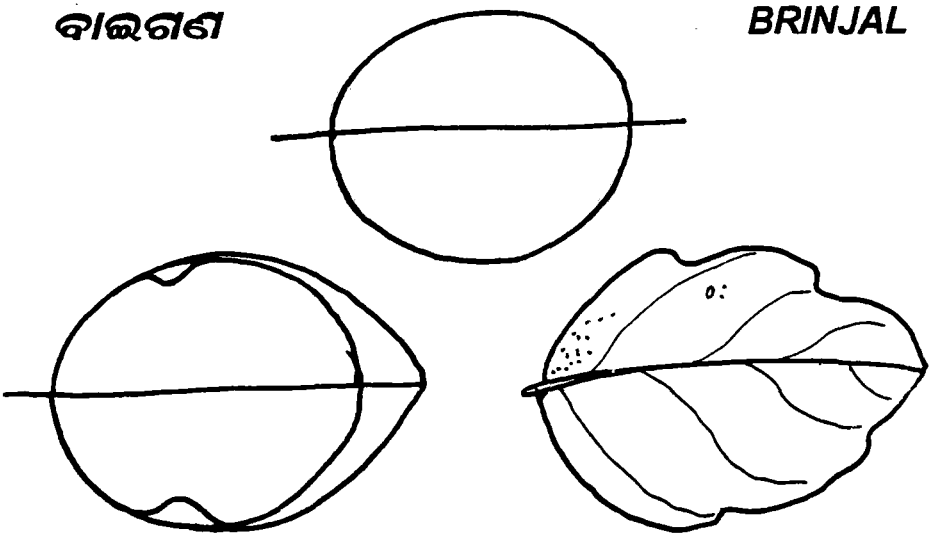
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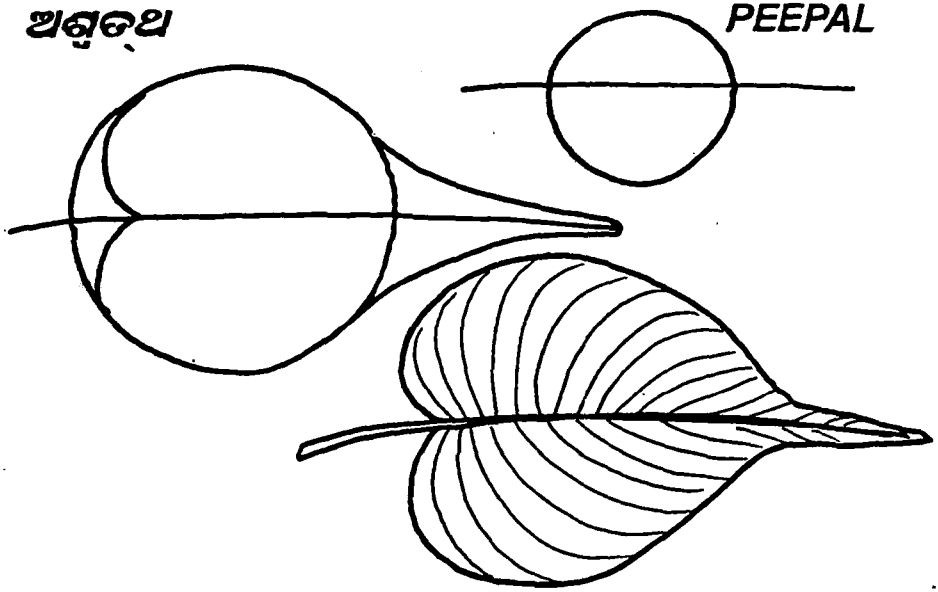
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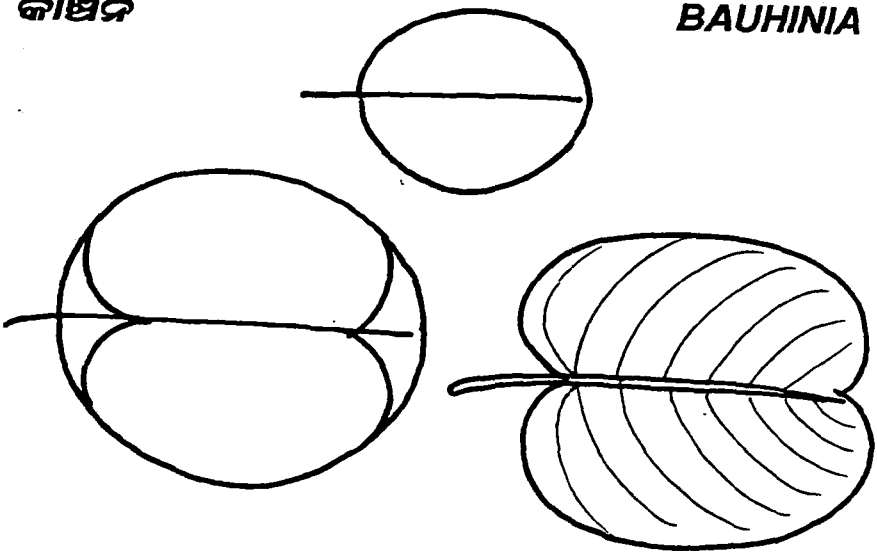
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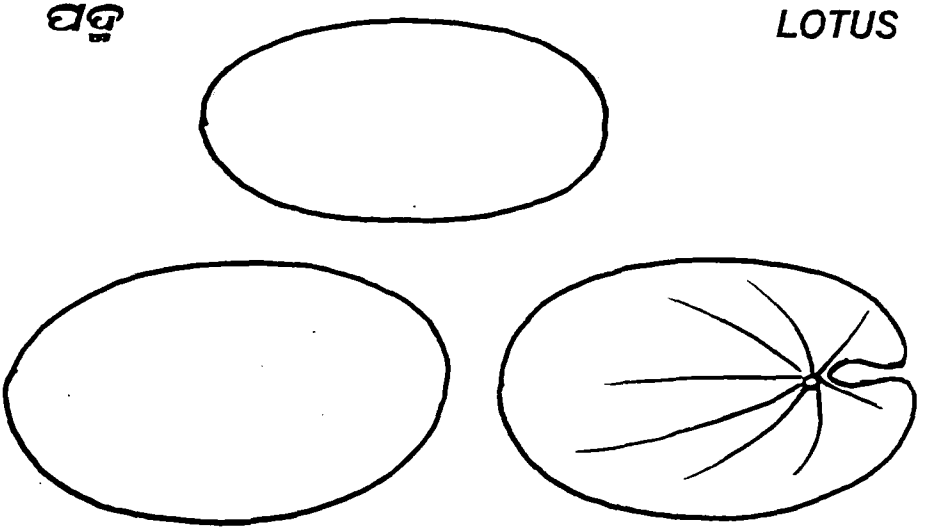
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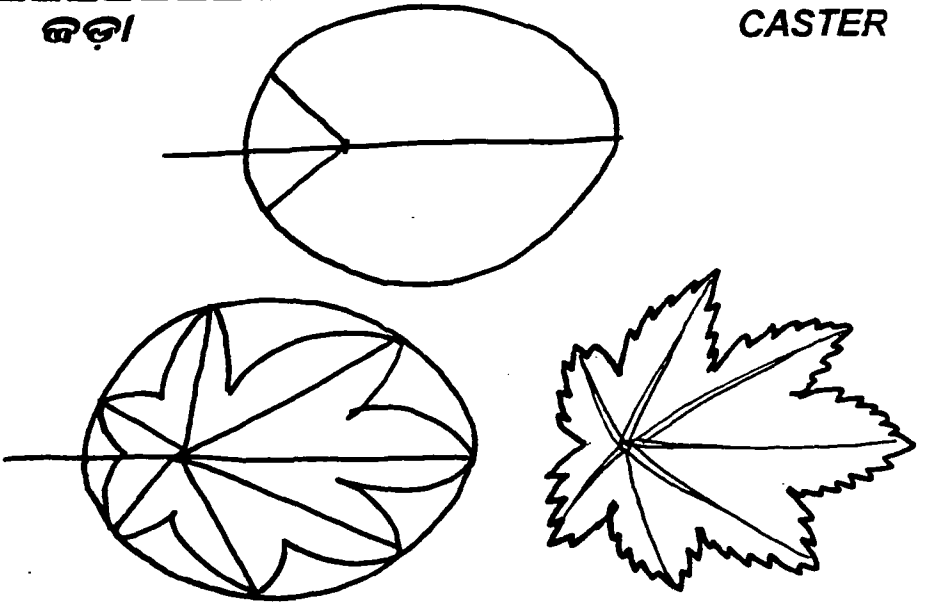
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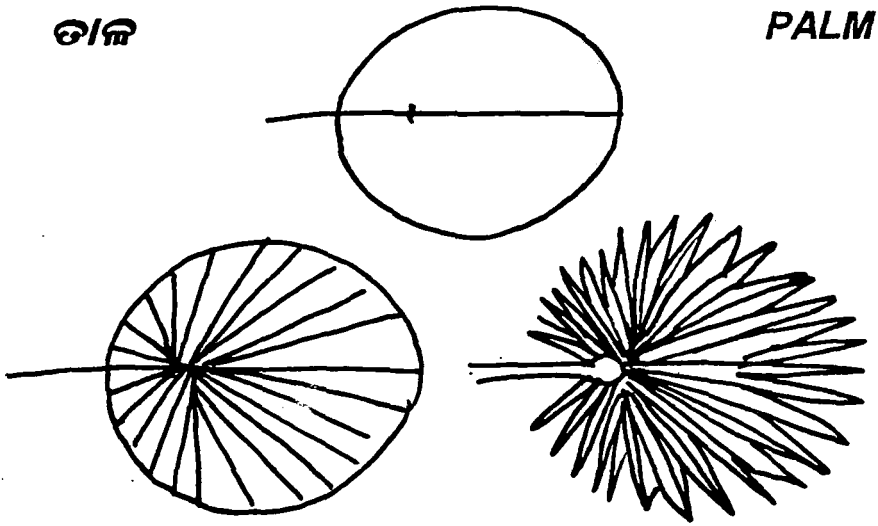
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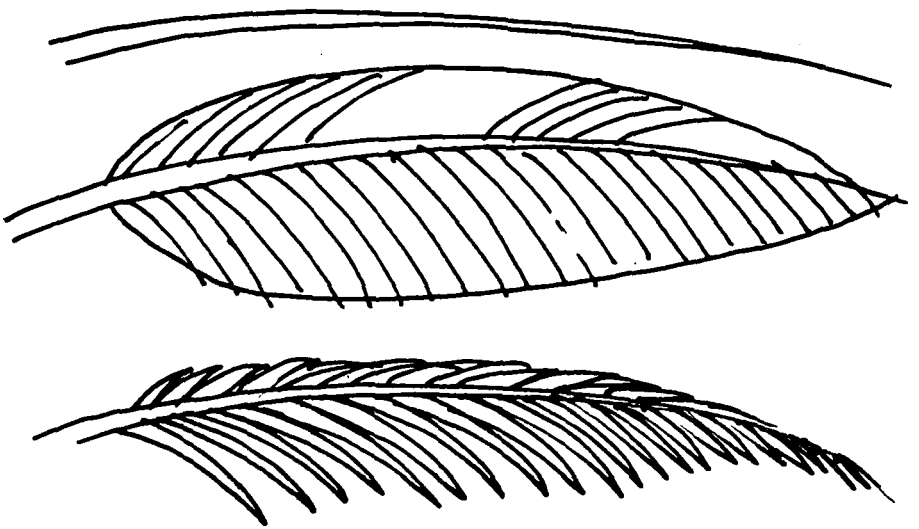
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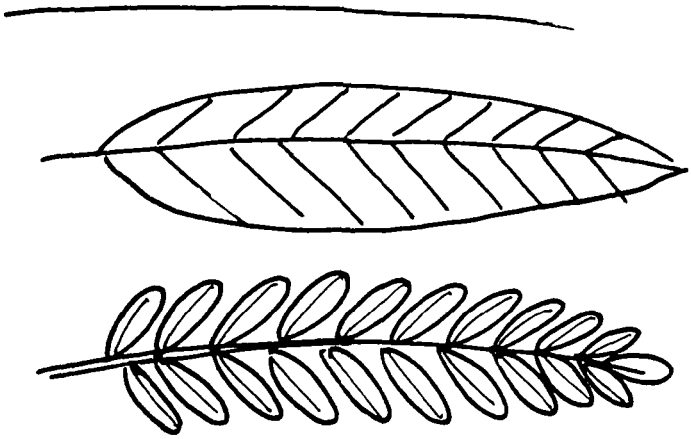
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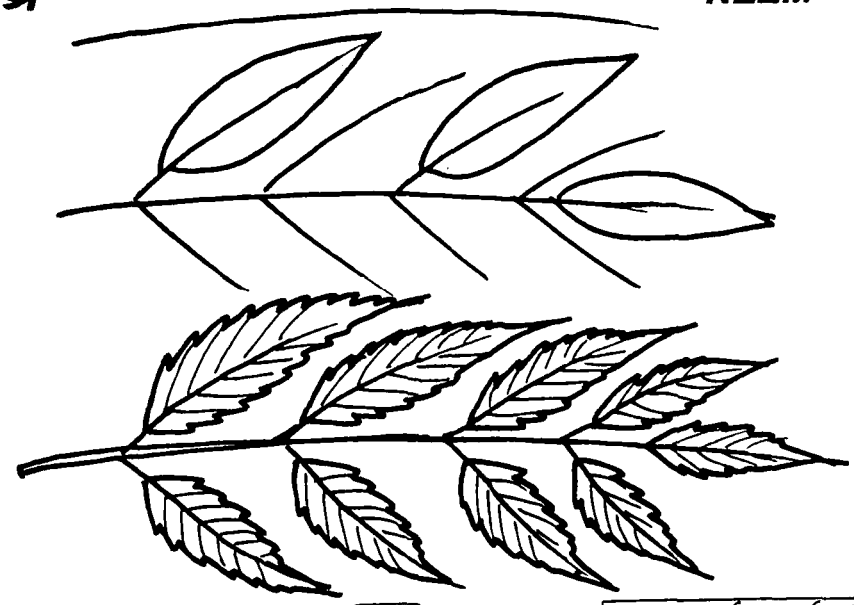
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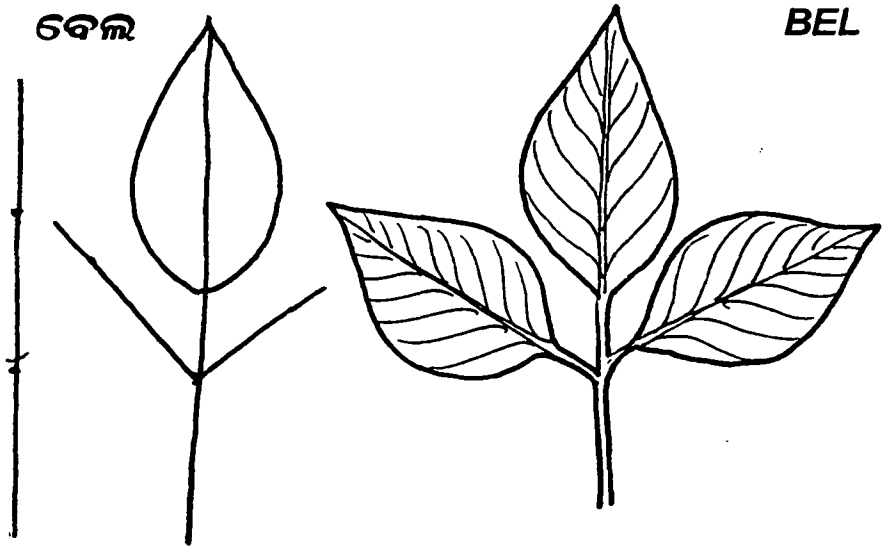
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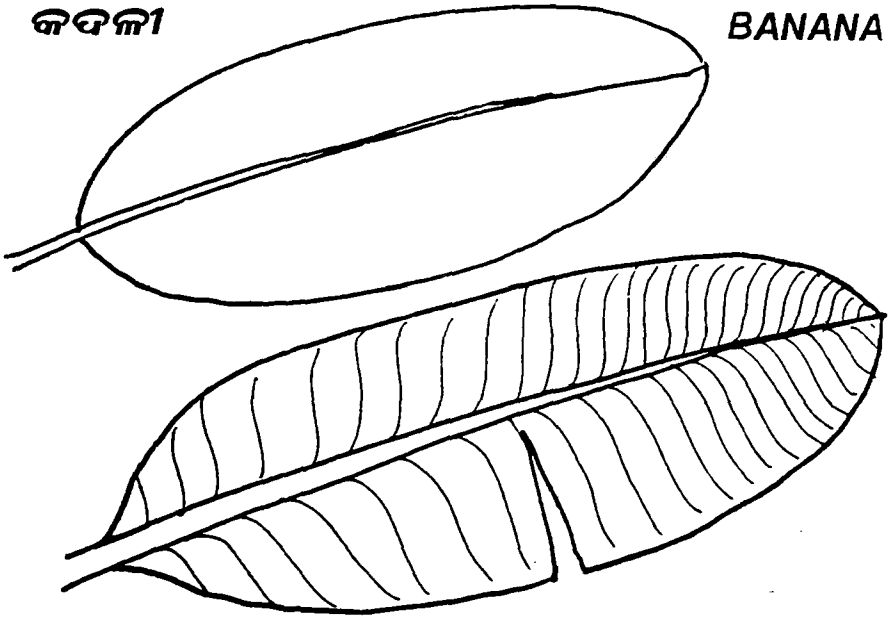
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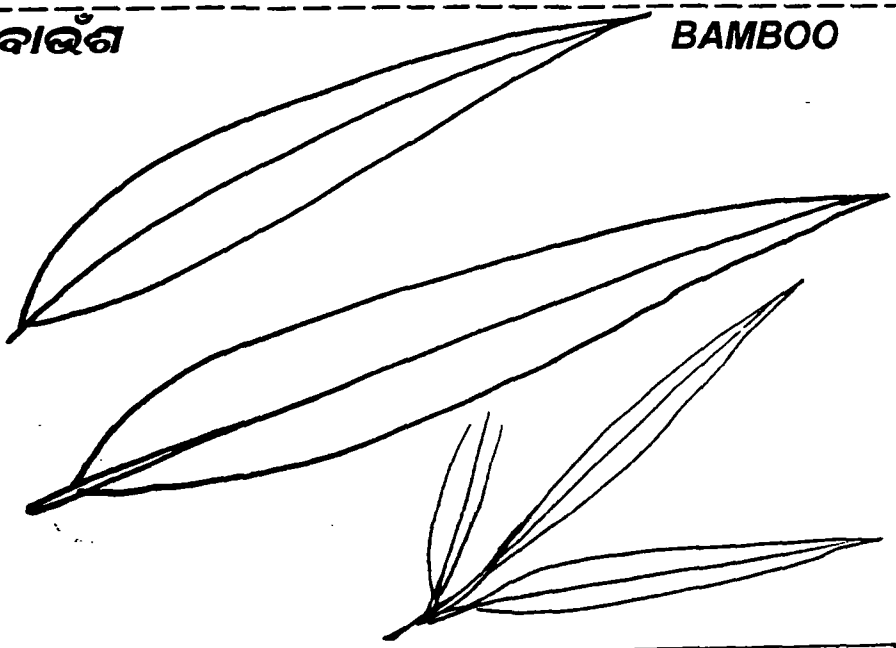
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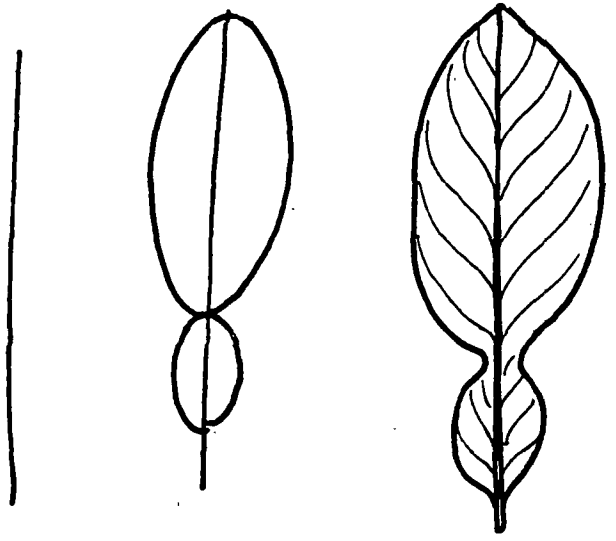
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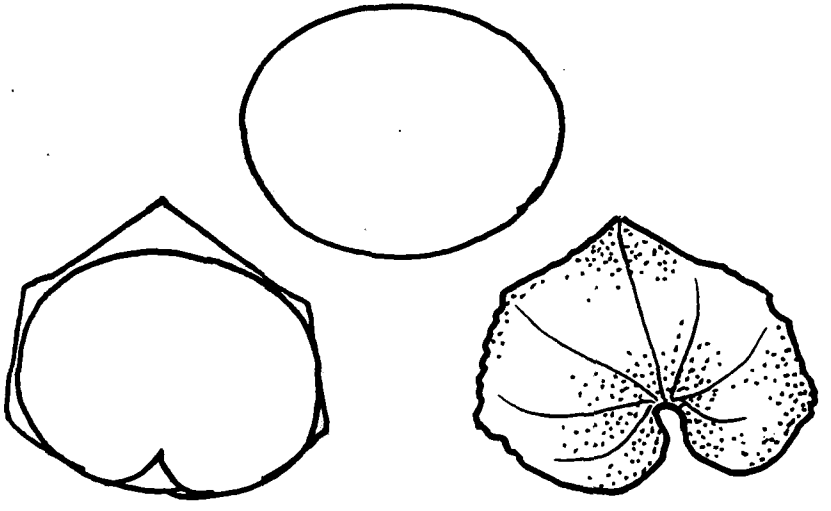
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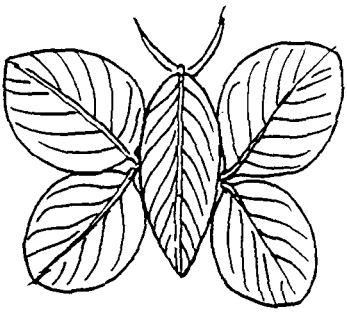
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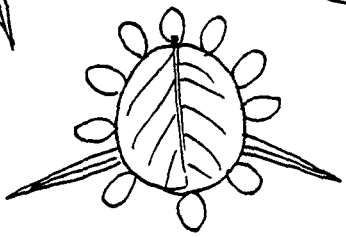
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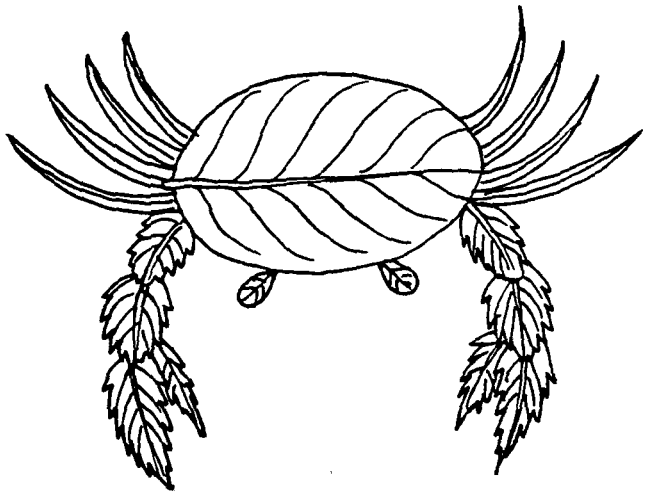


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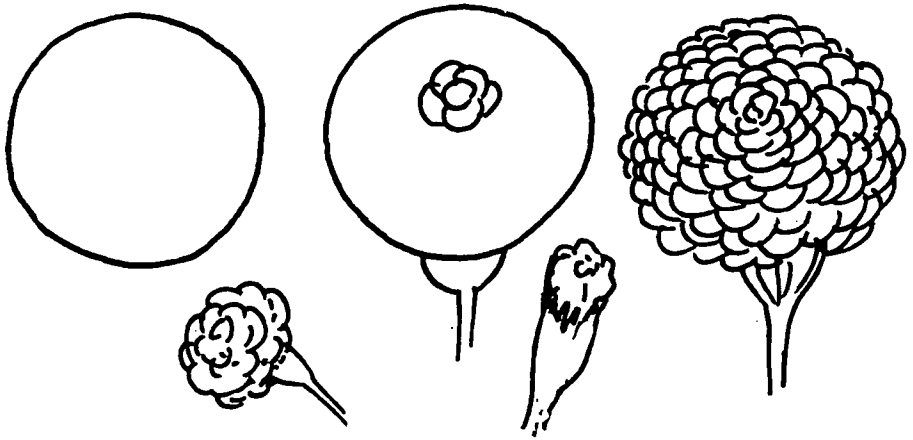






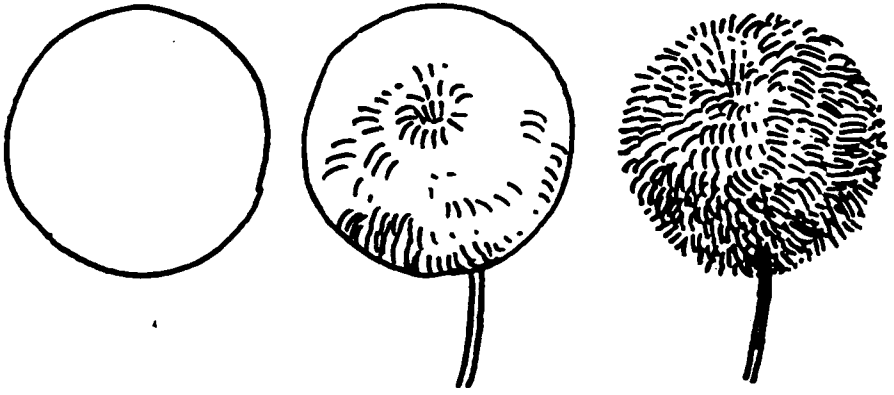
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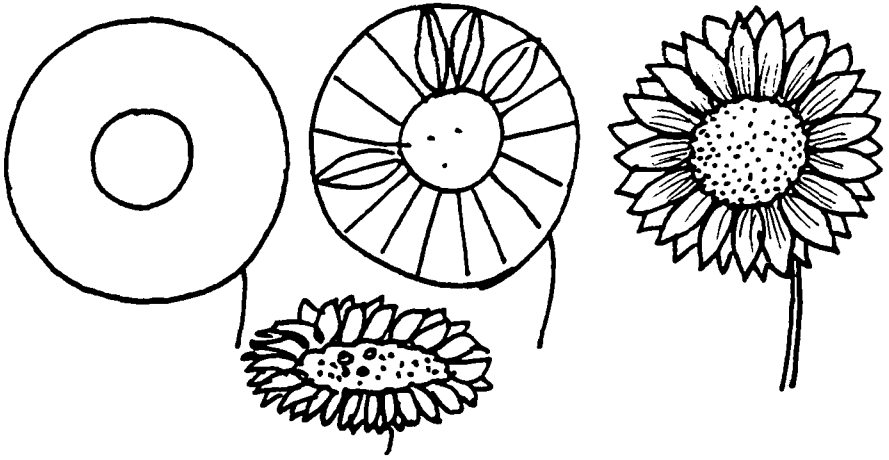
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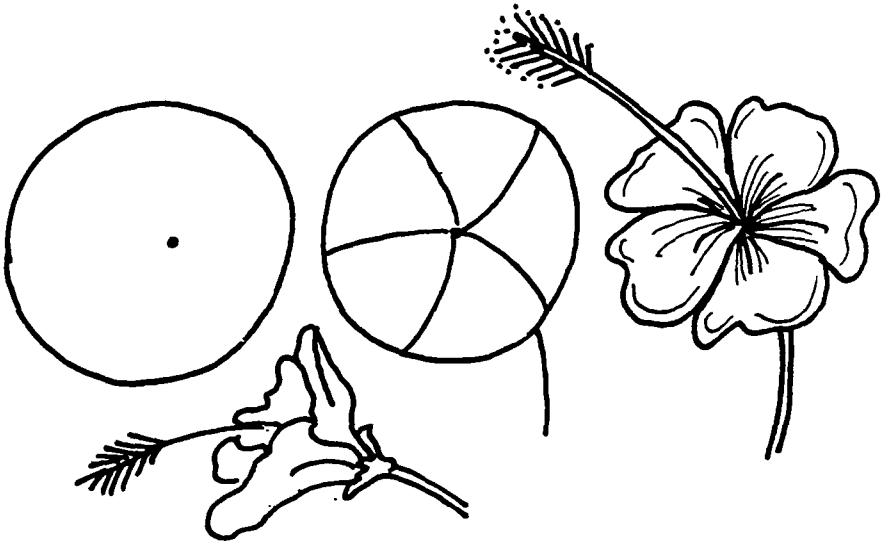
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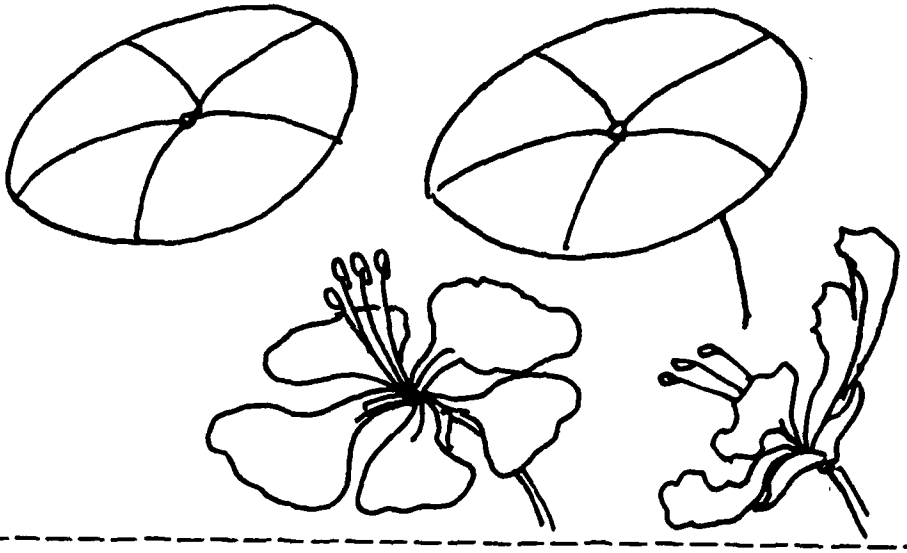
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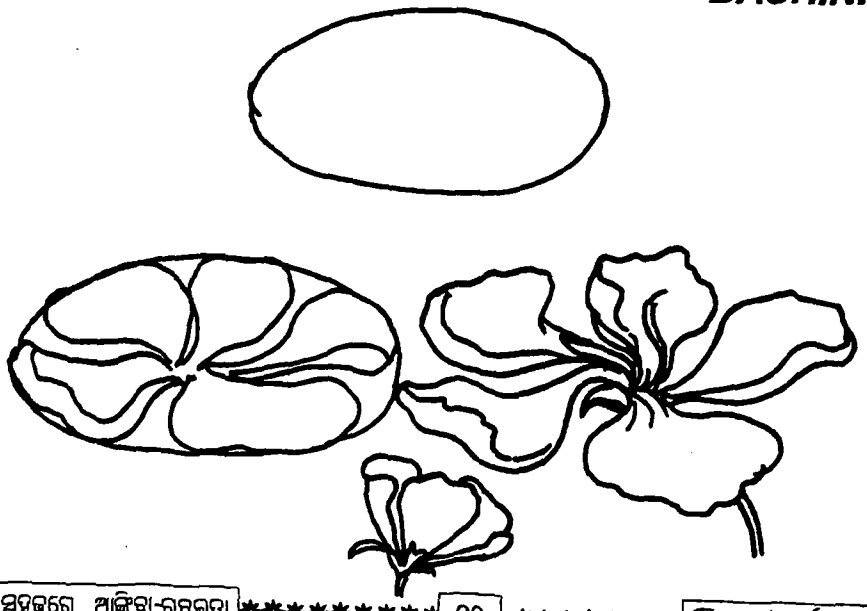
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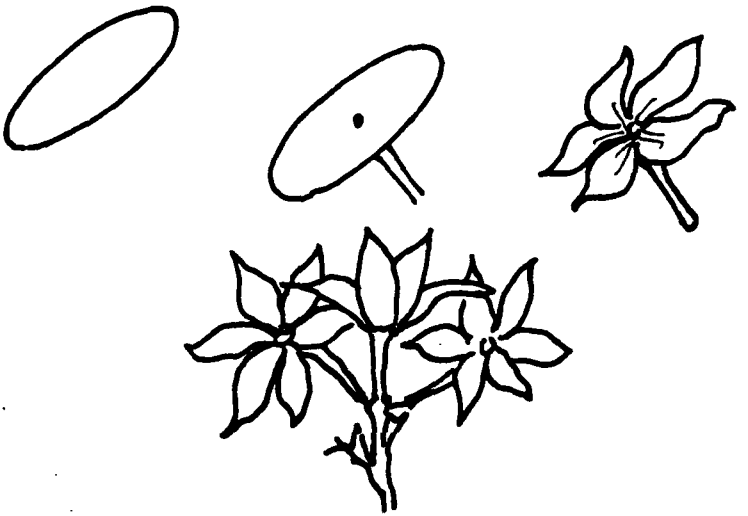
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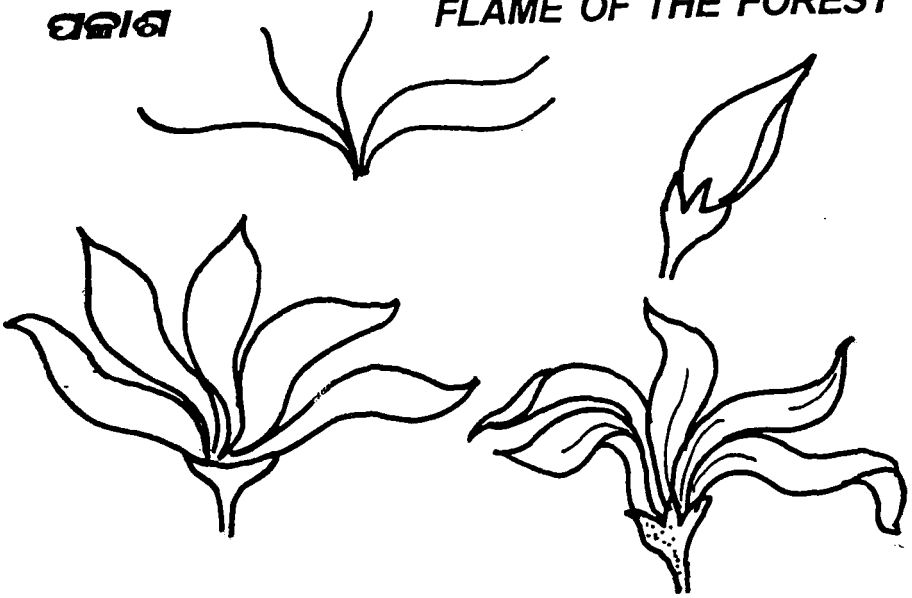
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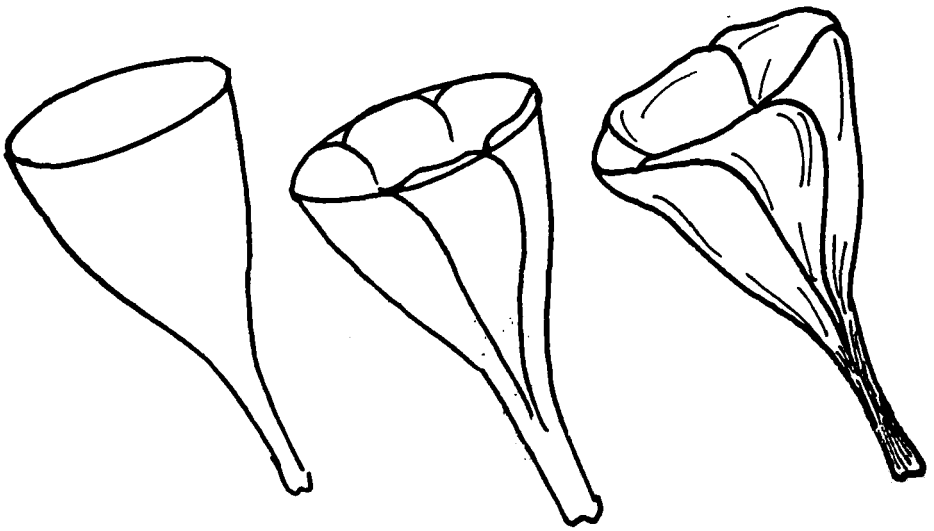
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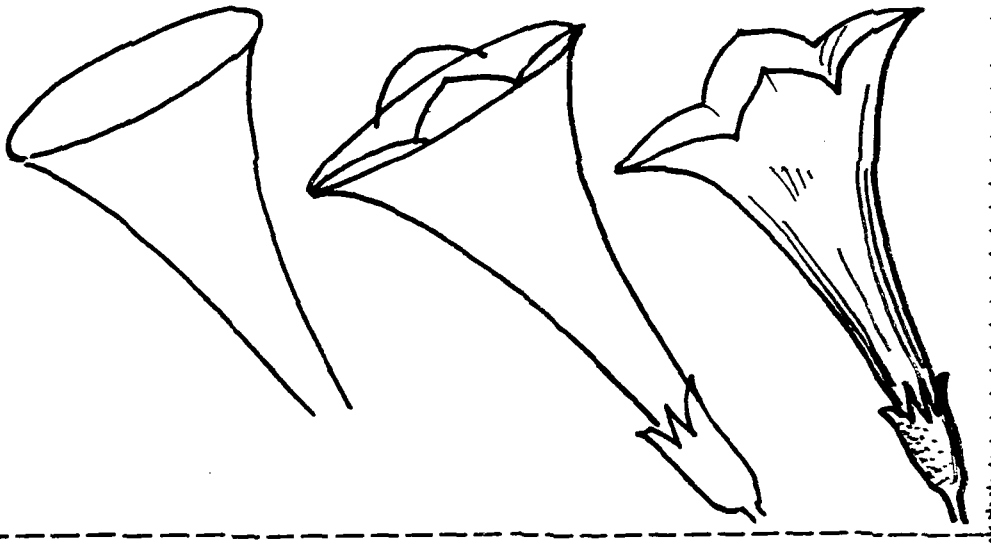
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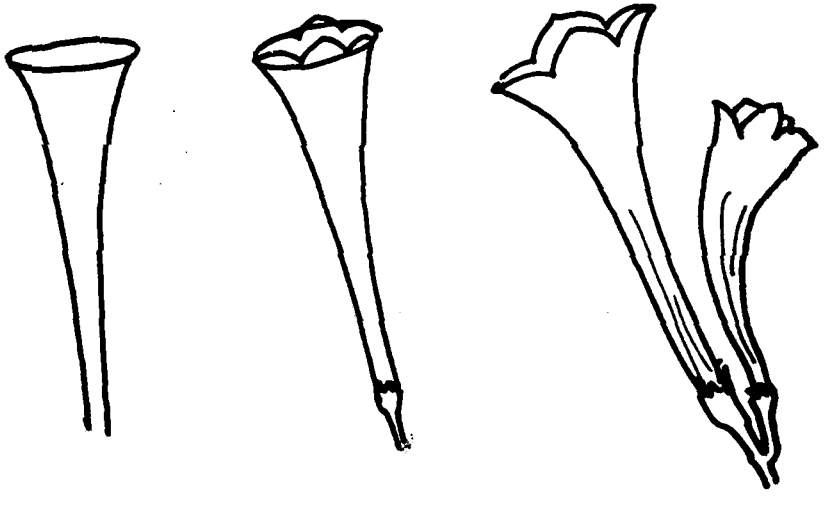
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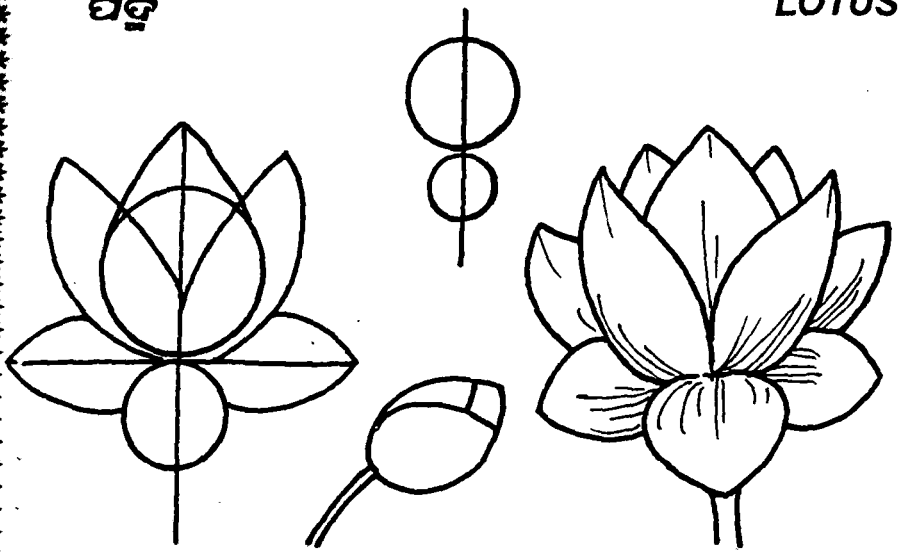
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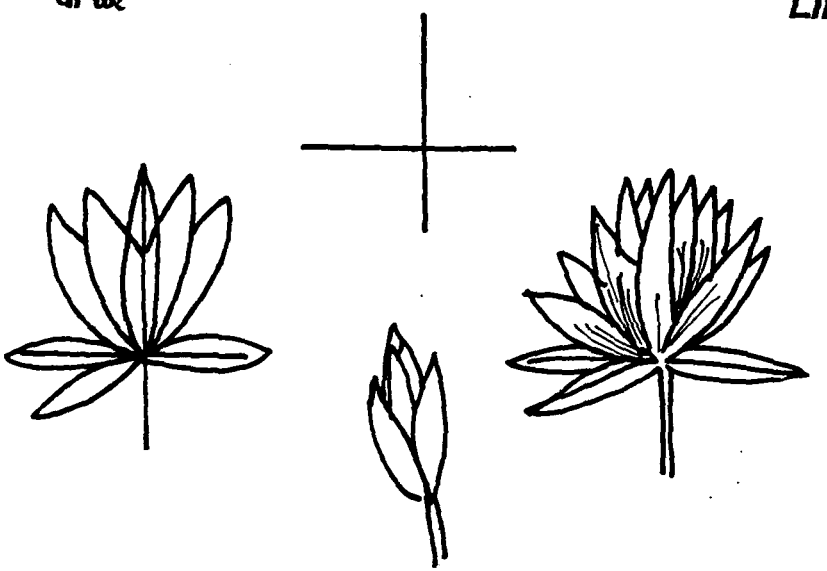
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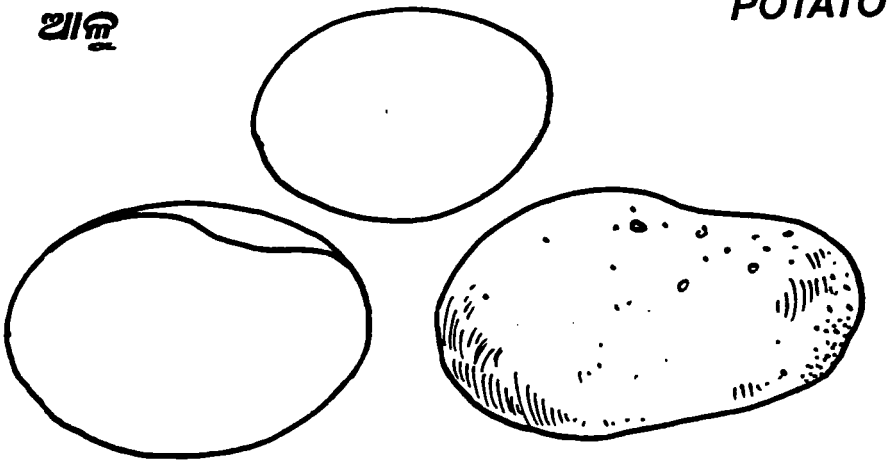
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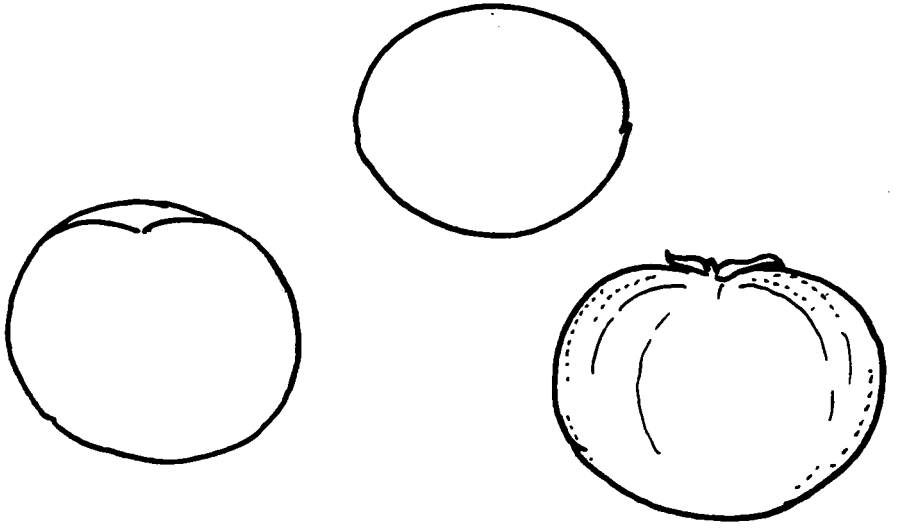
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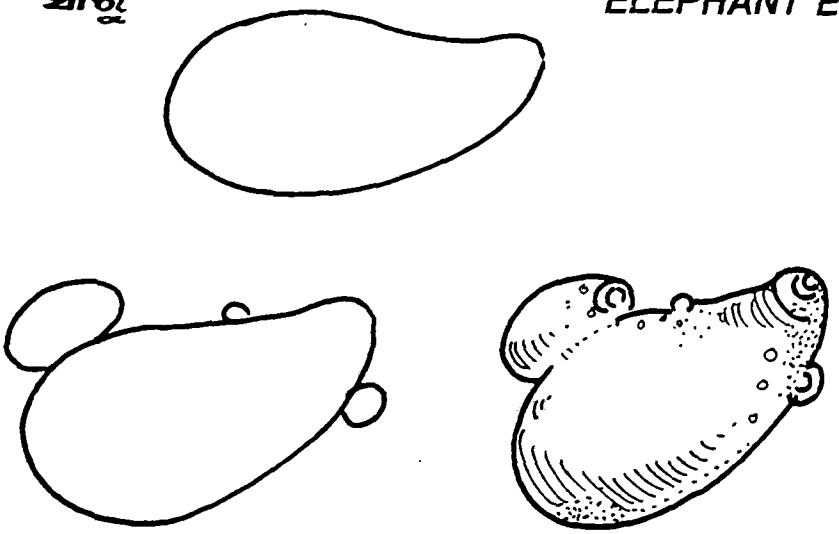
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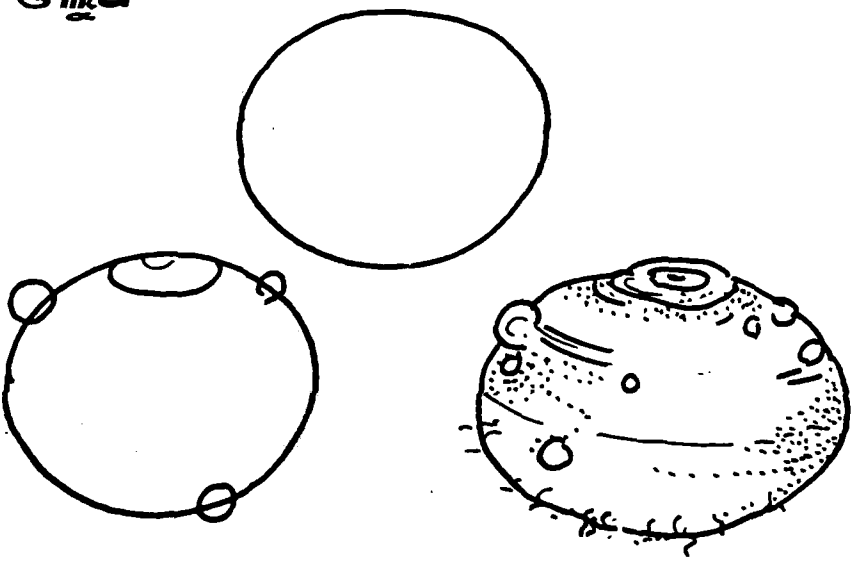
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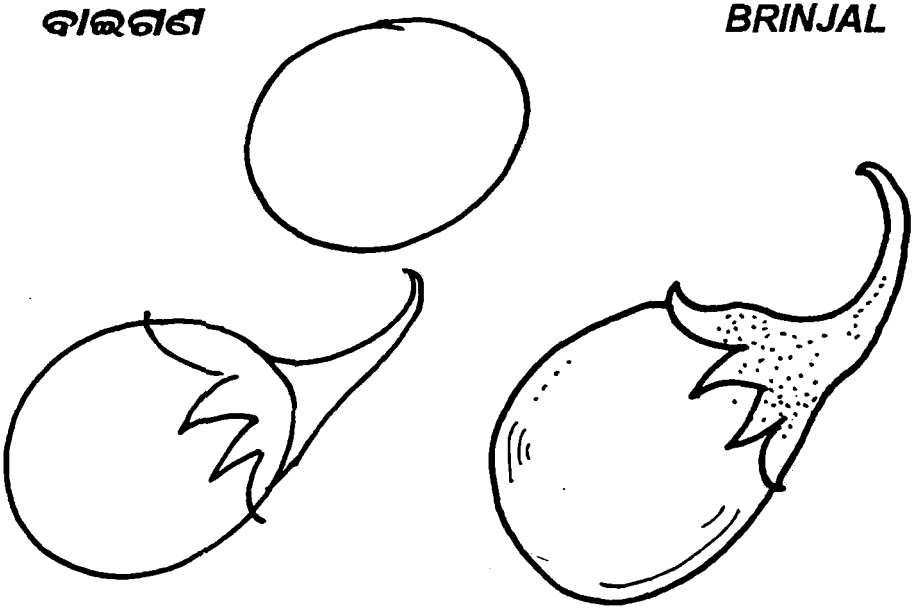
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YAM



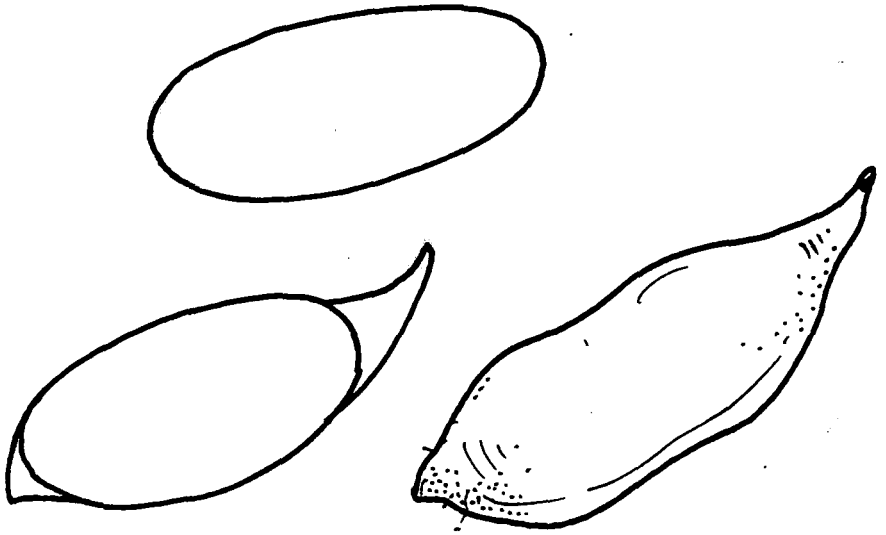
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BRINJAL



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SWEET POTATO



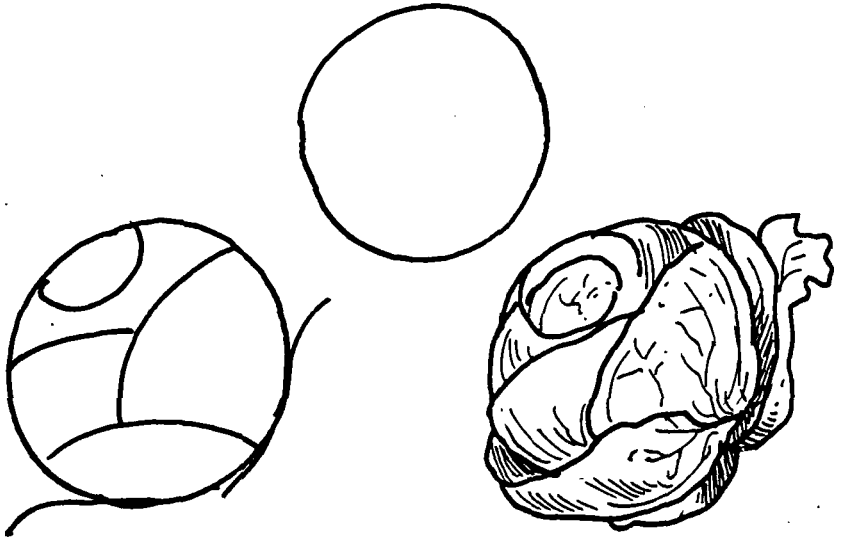
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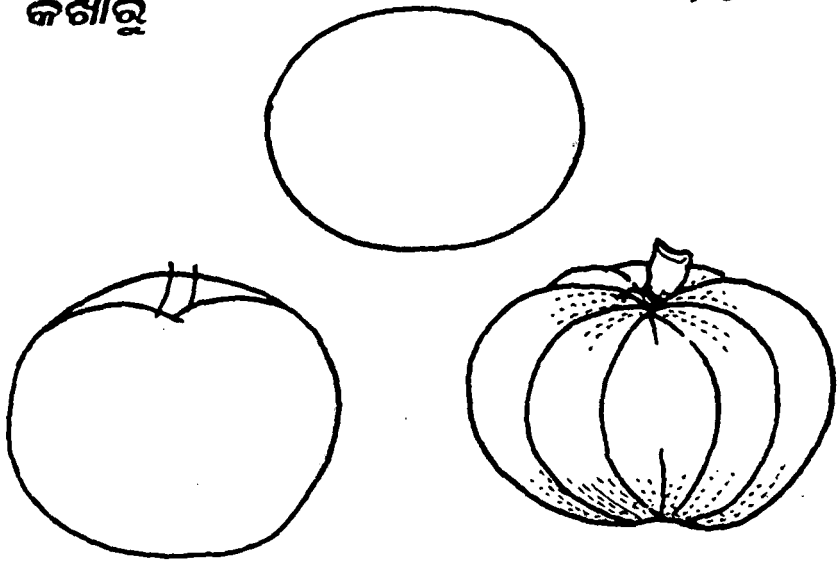
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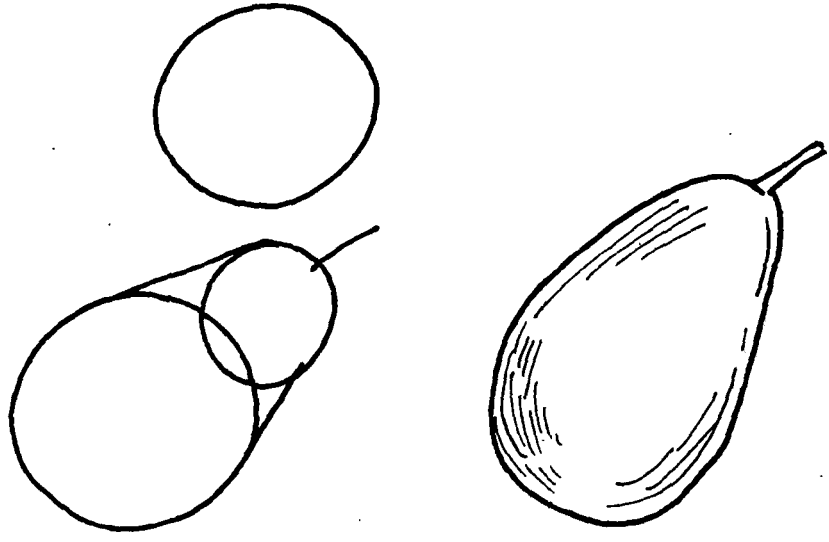
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PUMPKIN



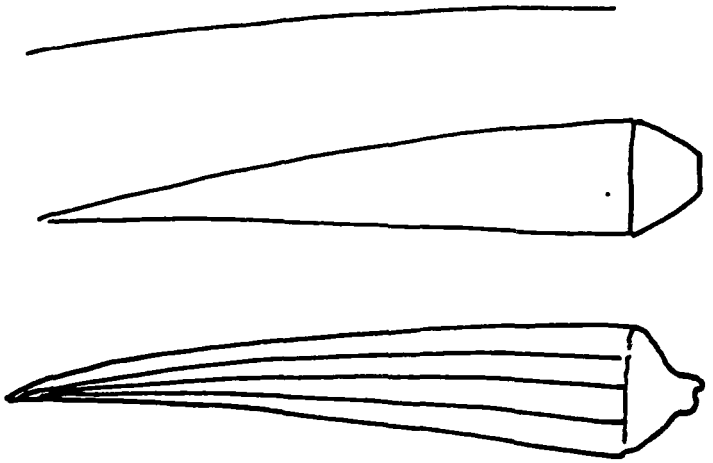
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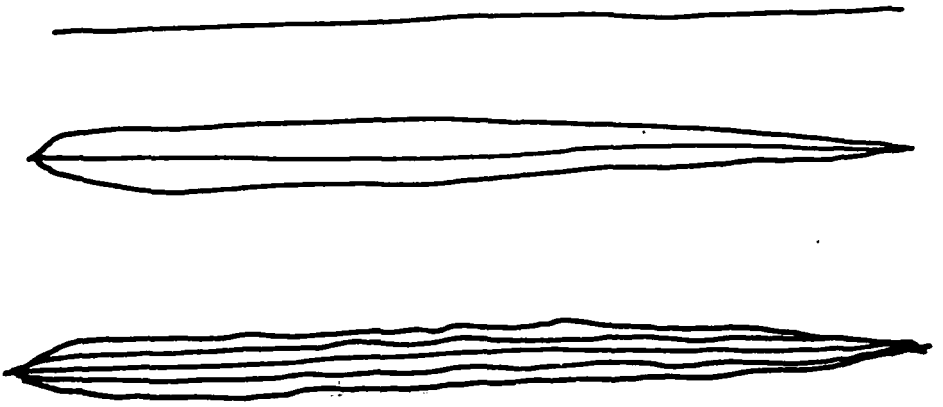
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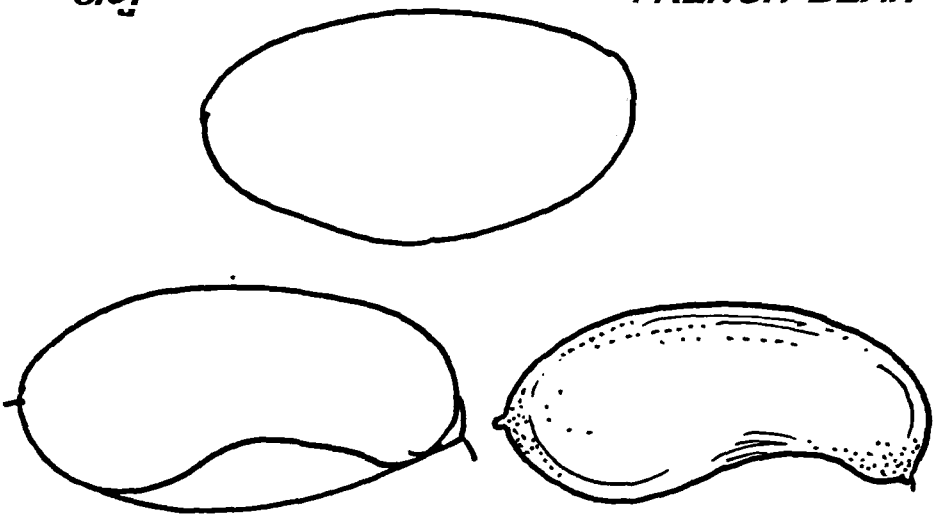


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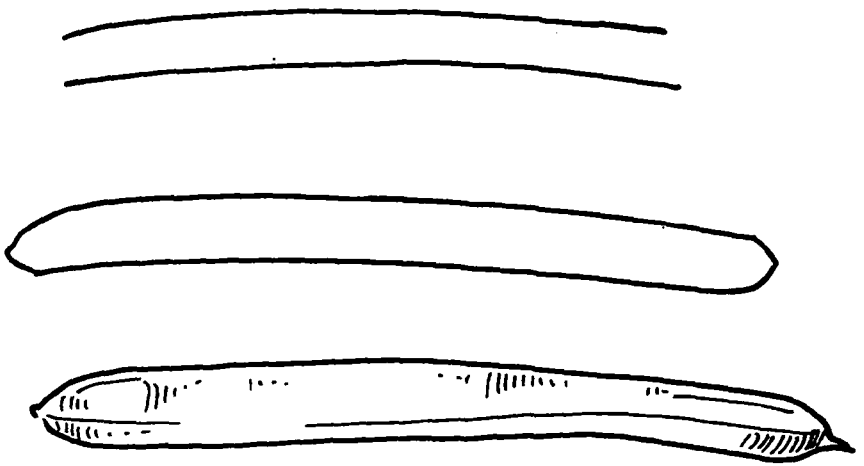
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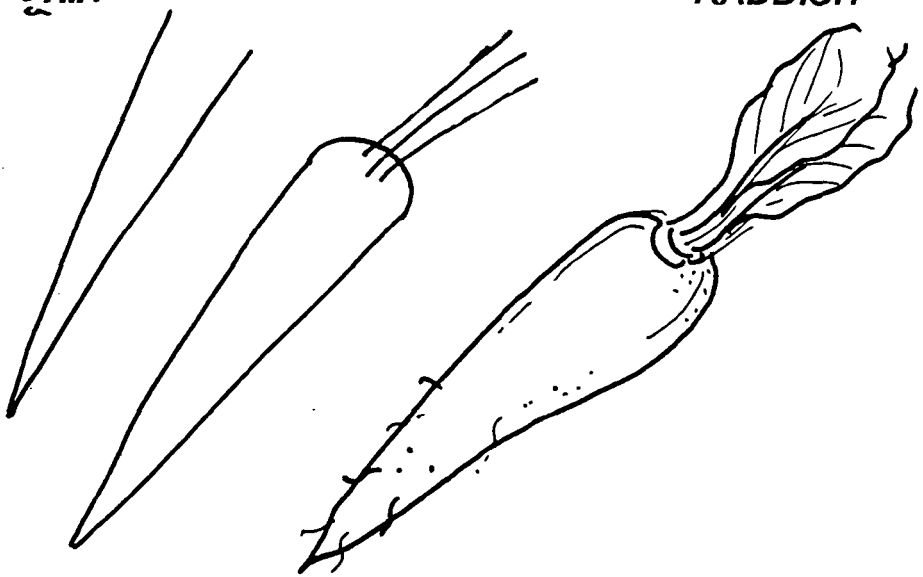


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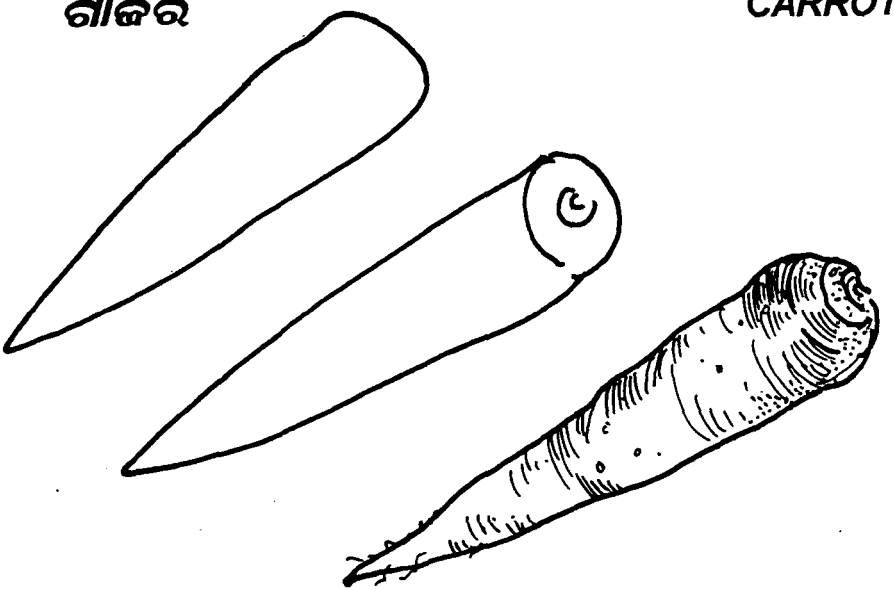
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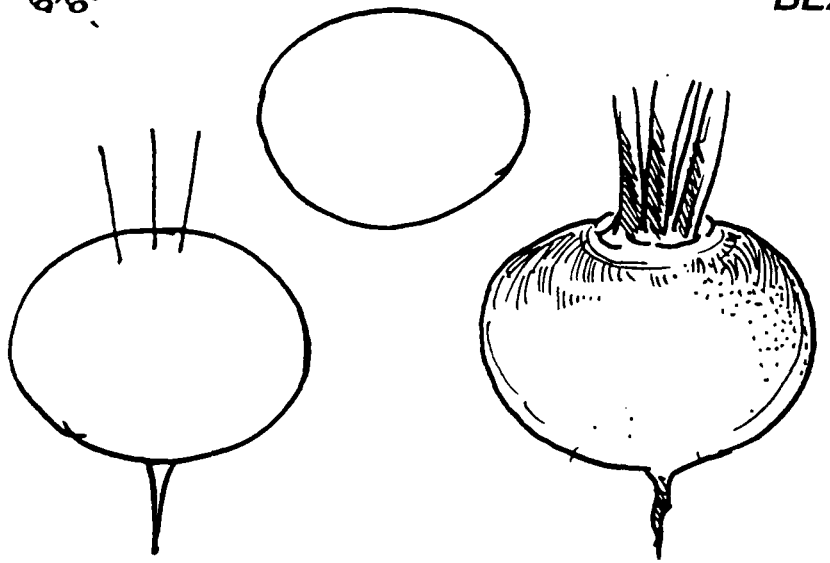
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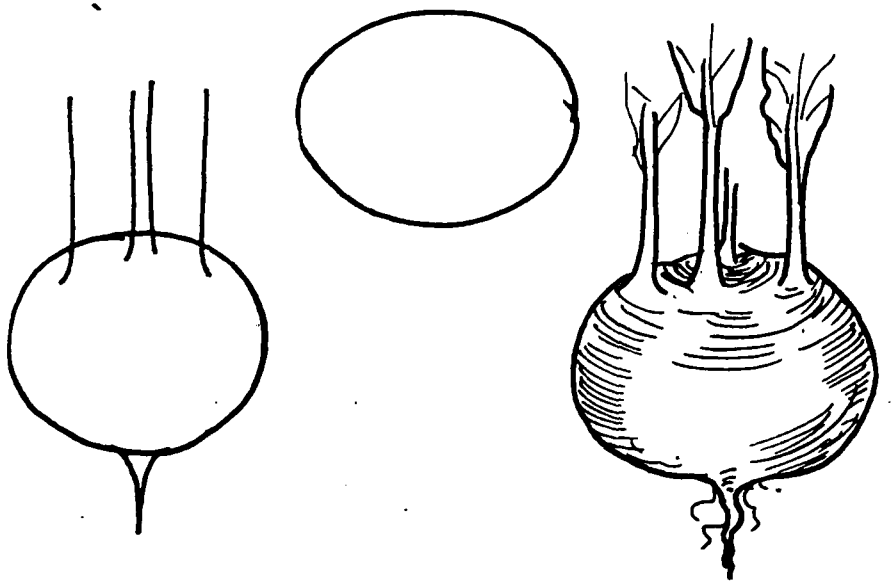
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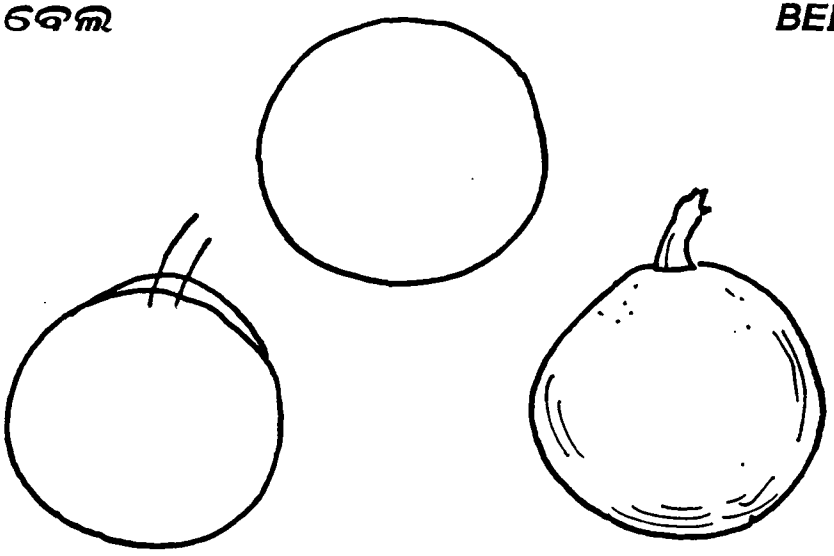
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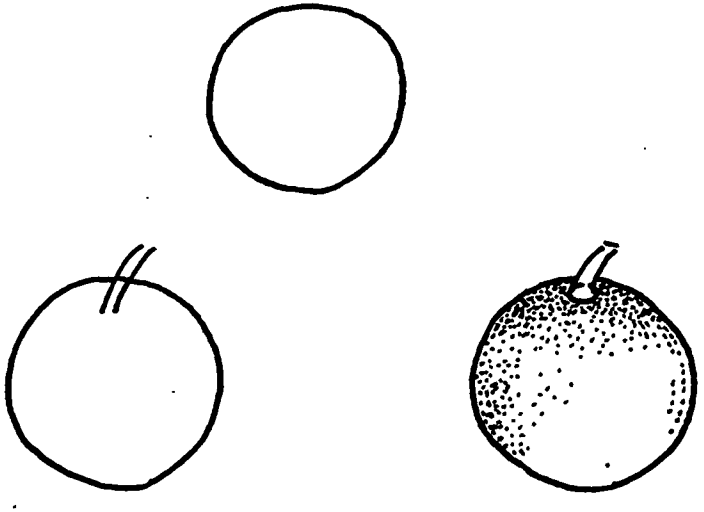
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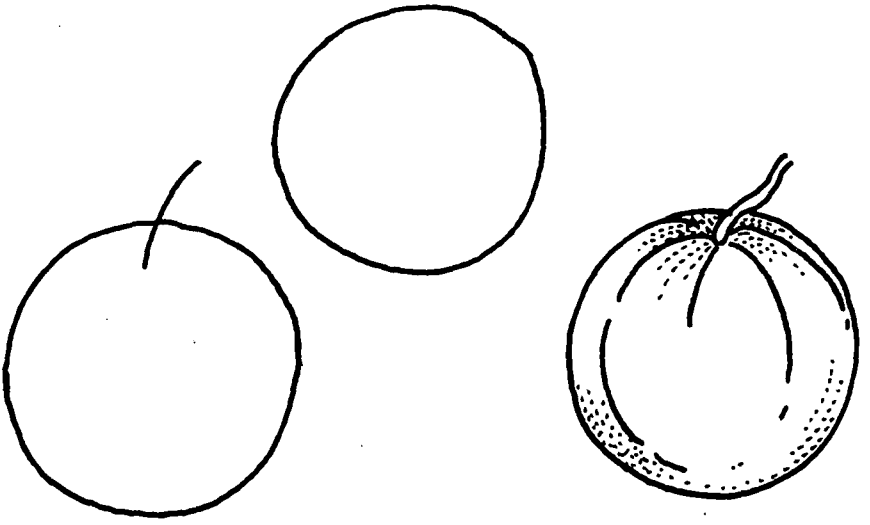
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WOOD APPLE



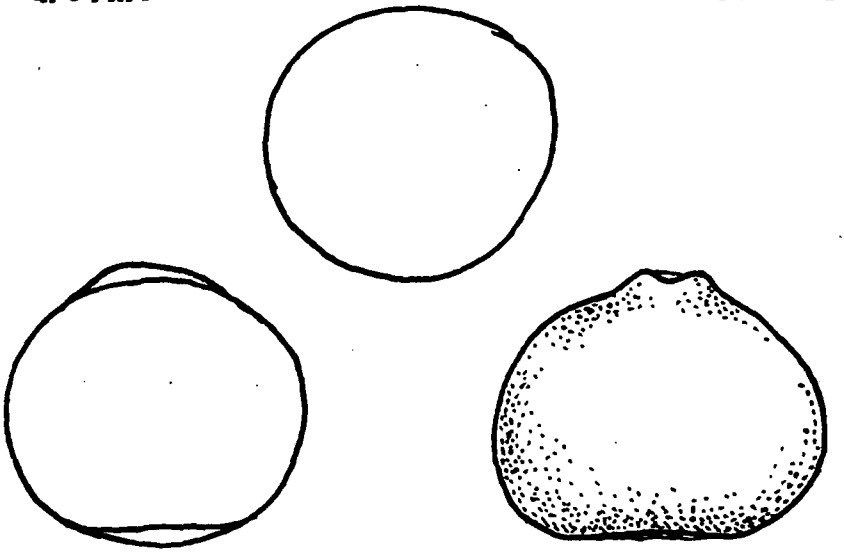
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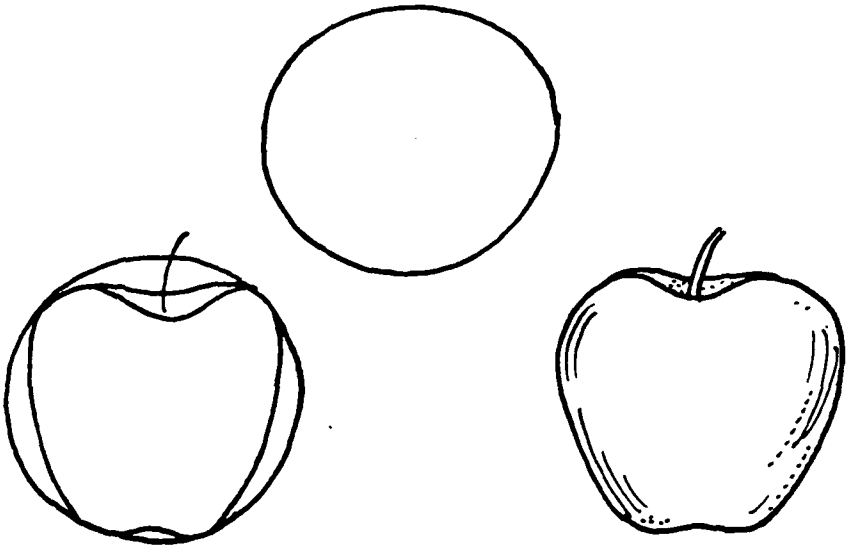


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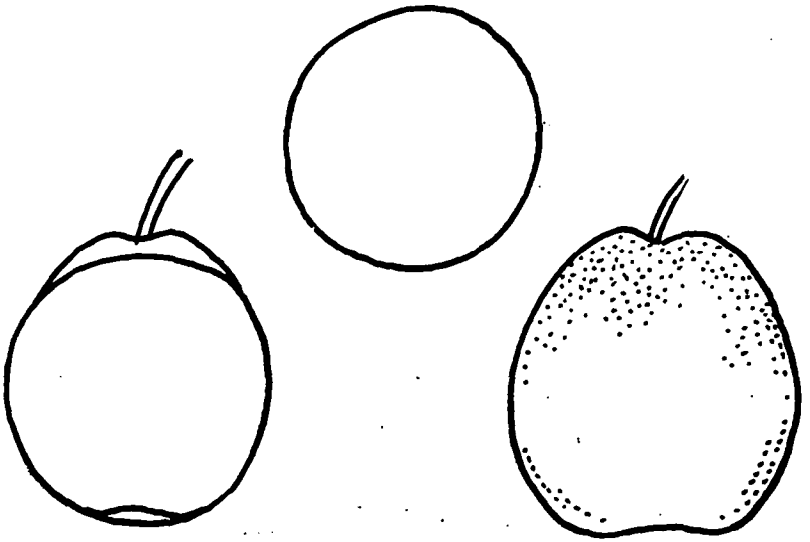
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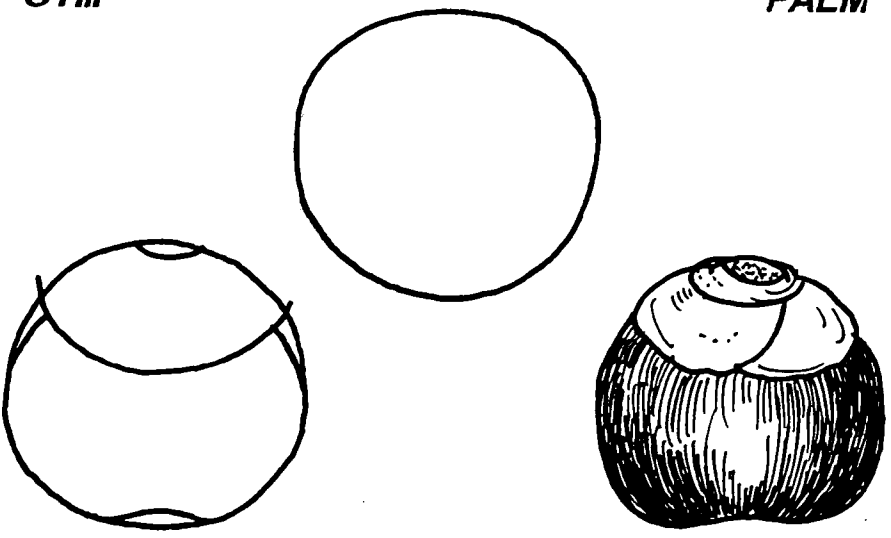


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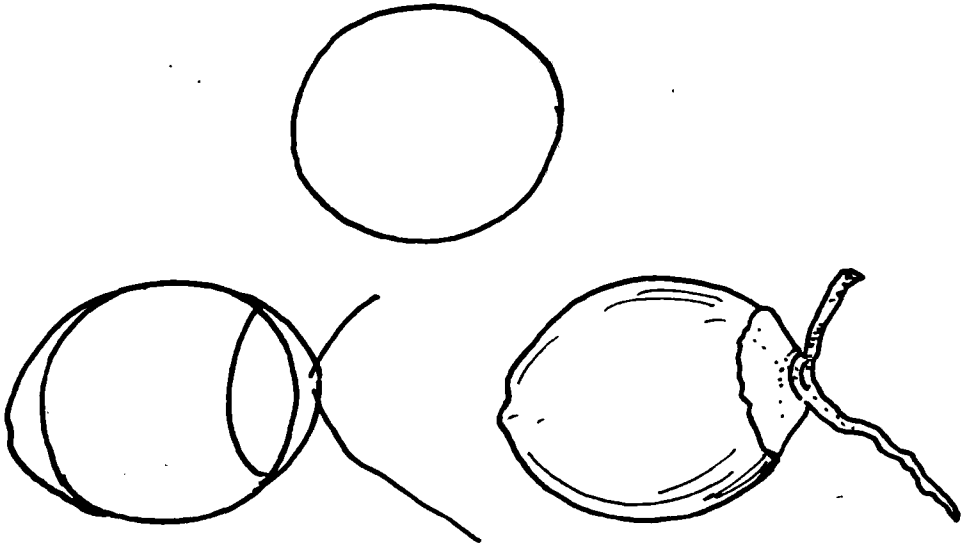
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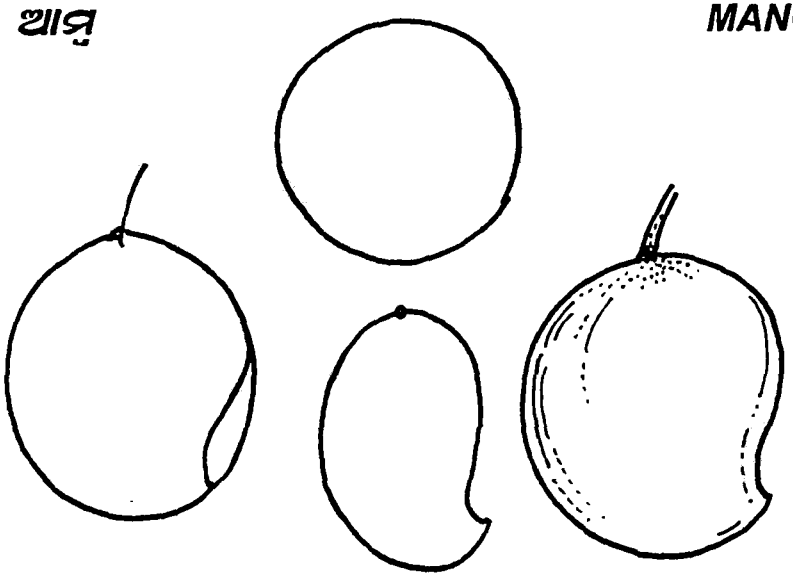


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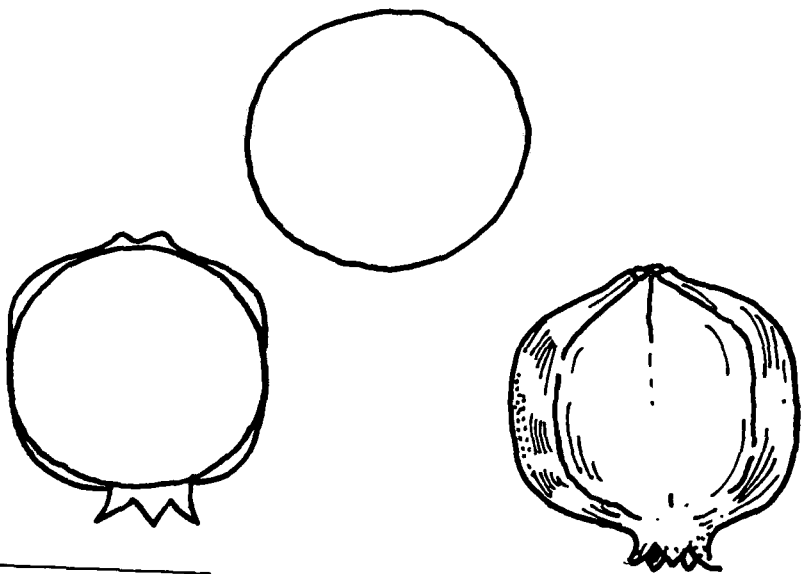
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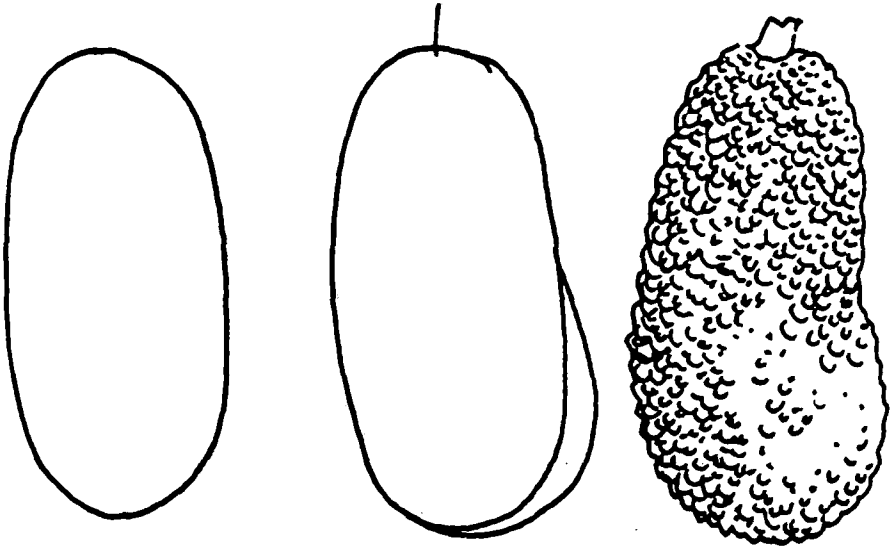


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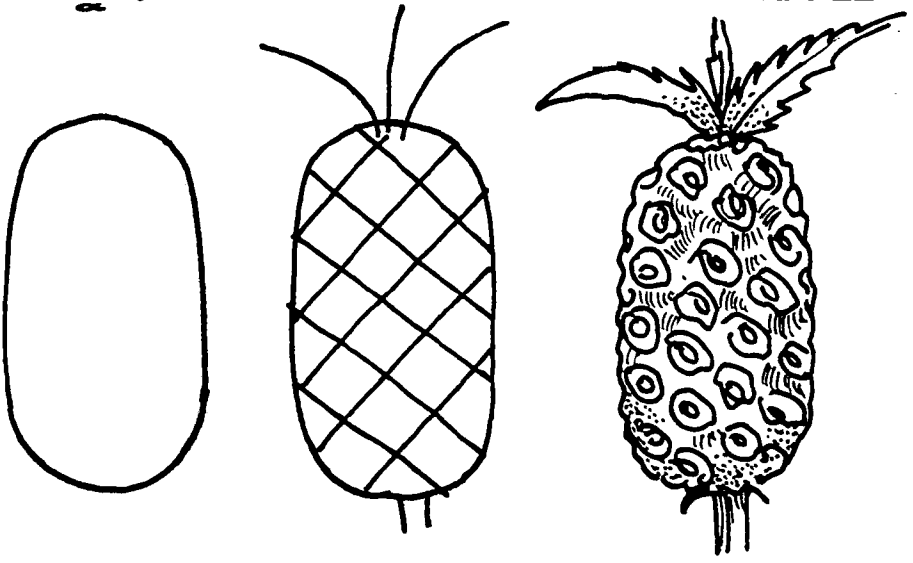
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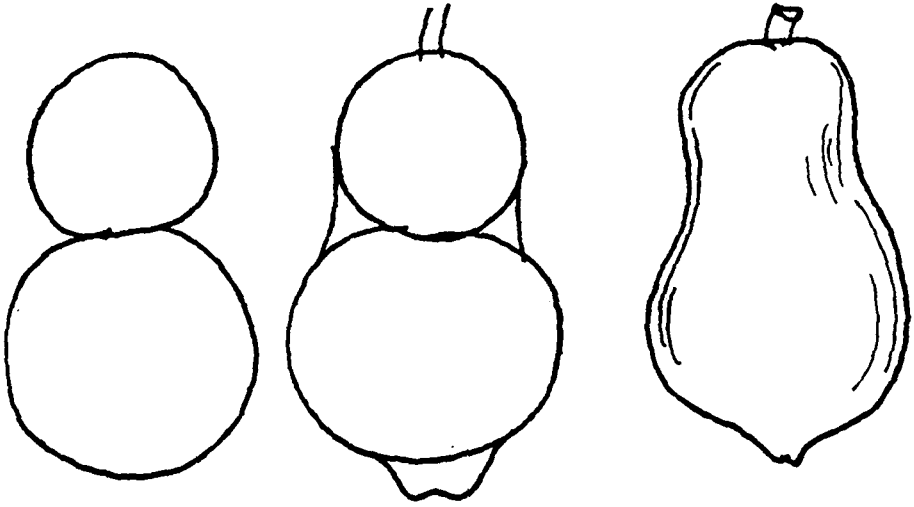
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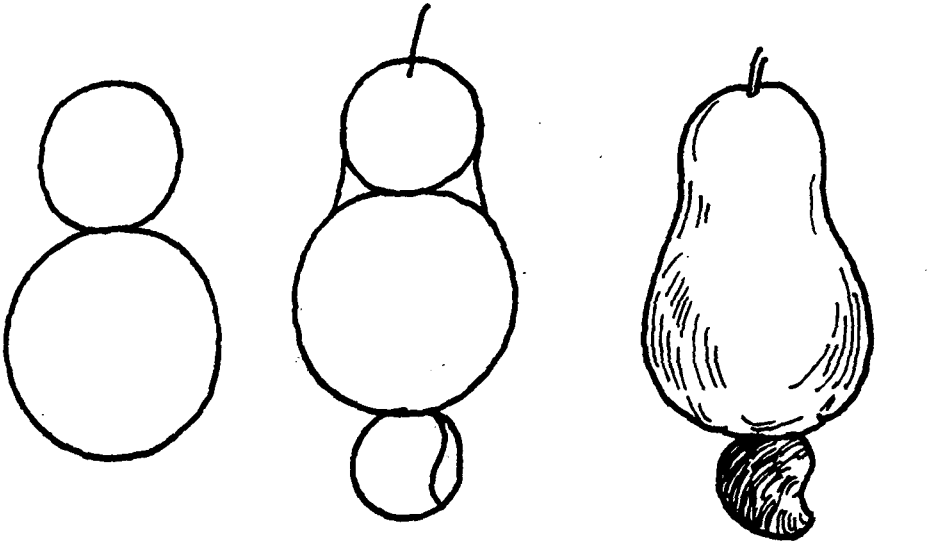
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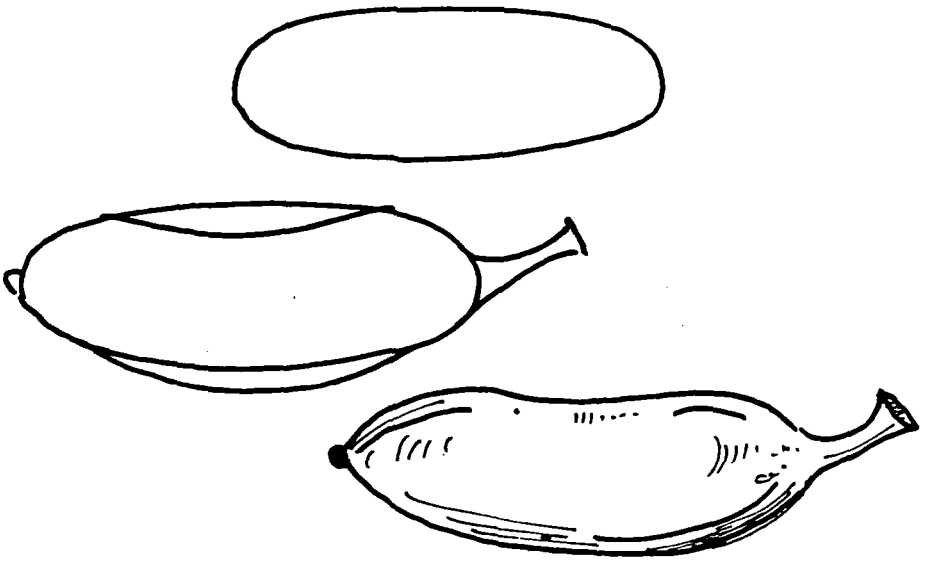
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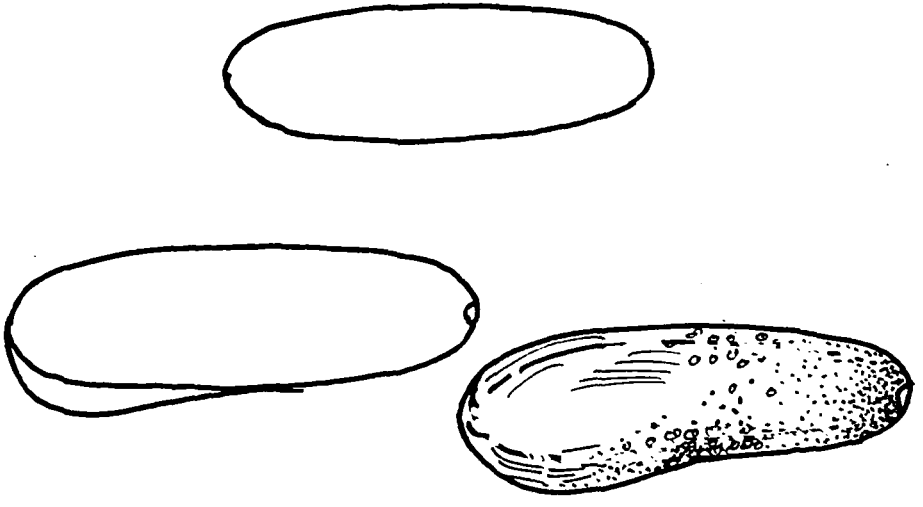
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BANANA



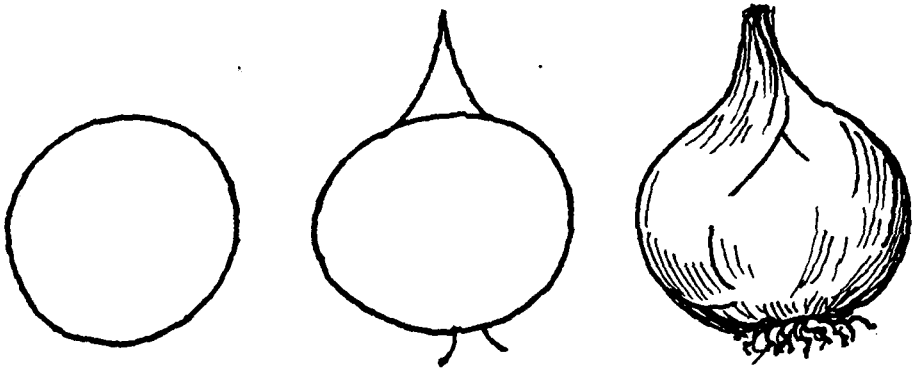
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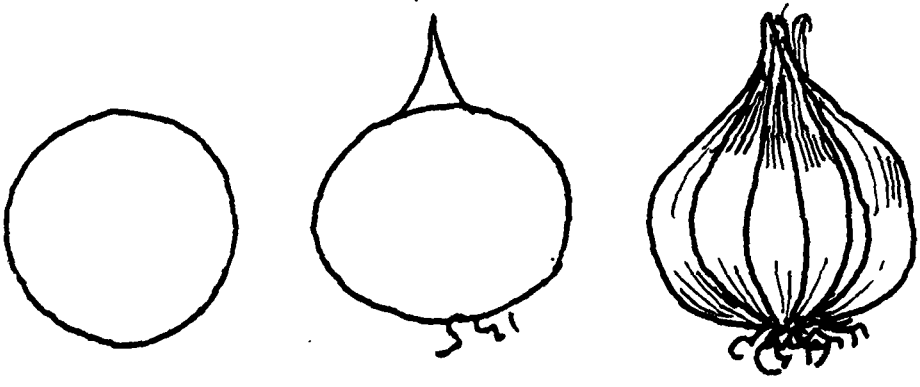
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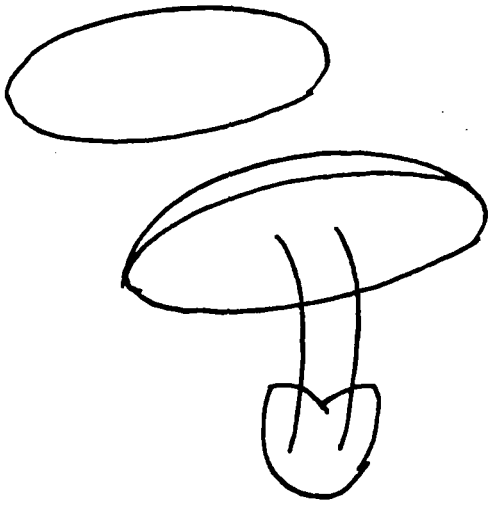
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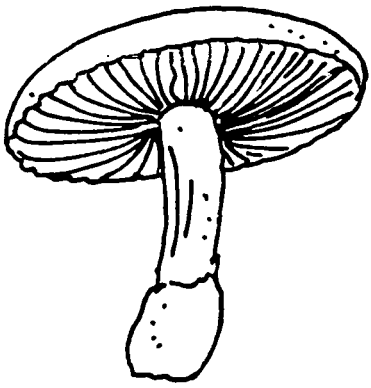




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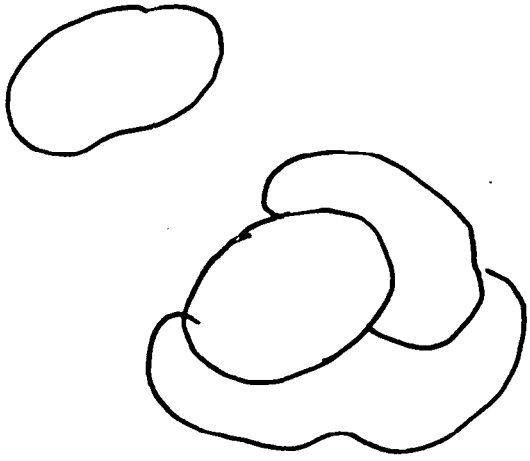
MUSHROOM





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MUSHROOM

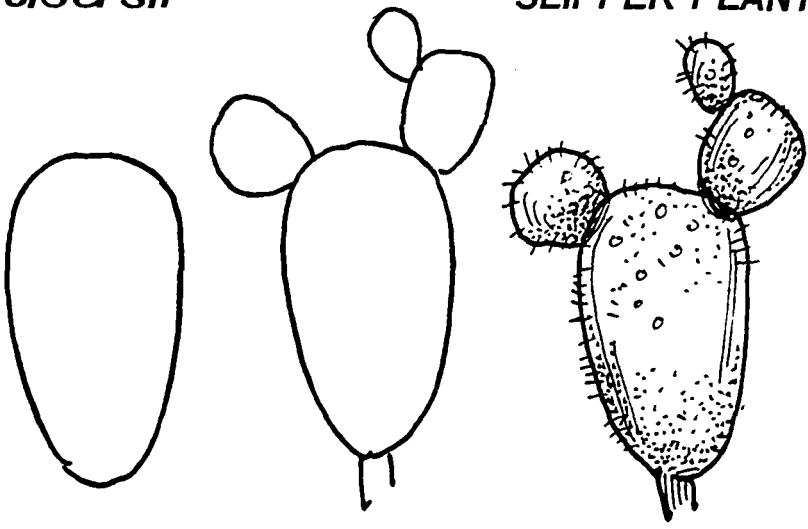






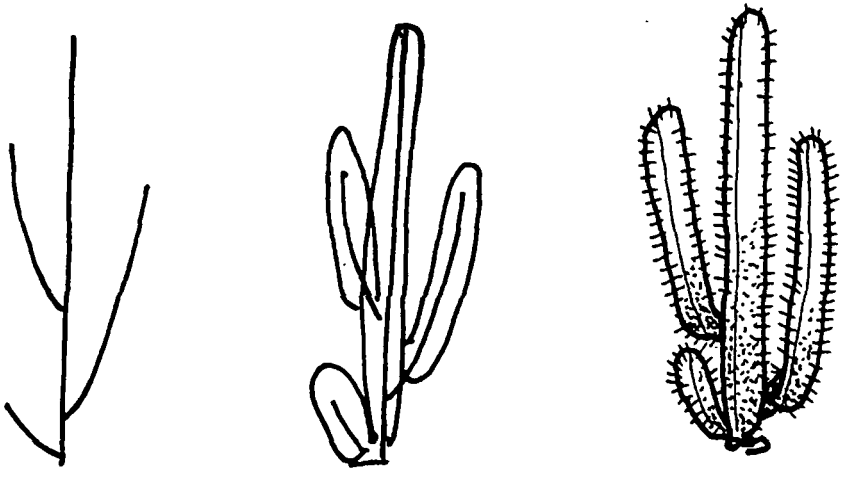
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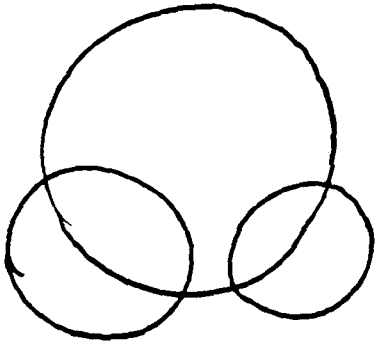
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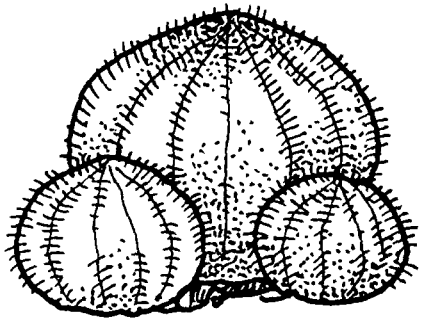
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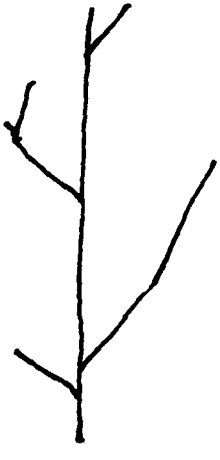
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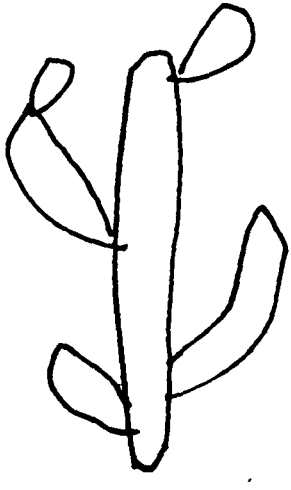


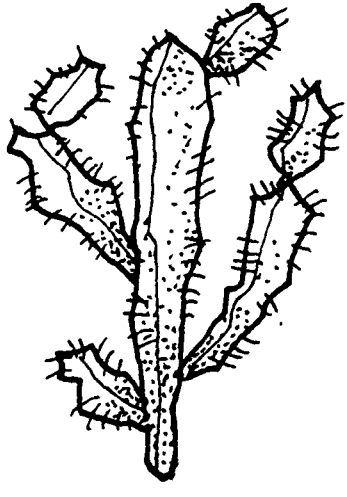


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CACTUS







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PUMPKIN



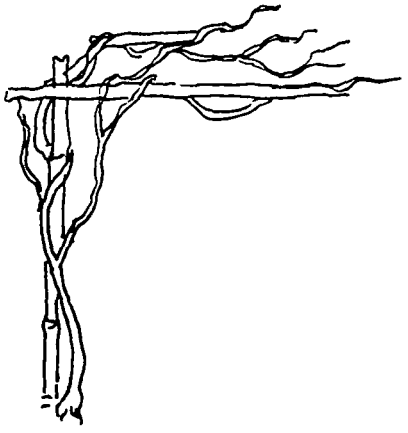
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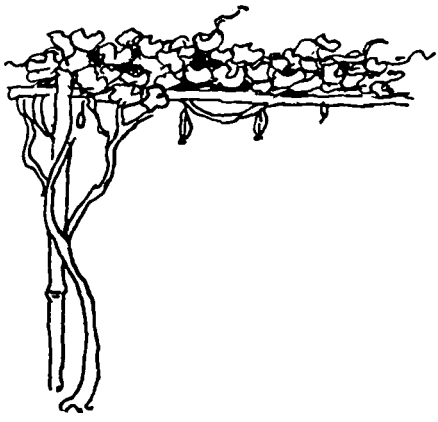
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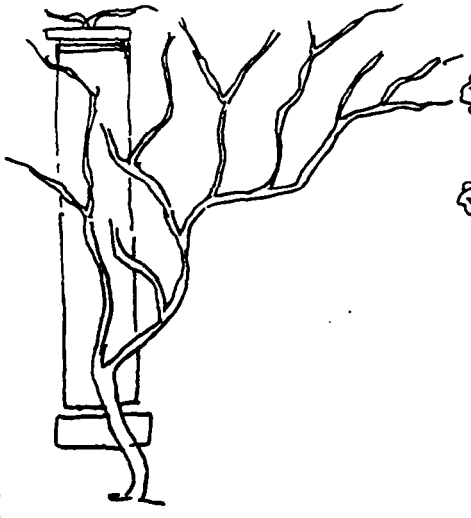
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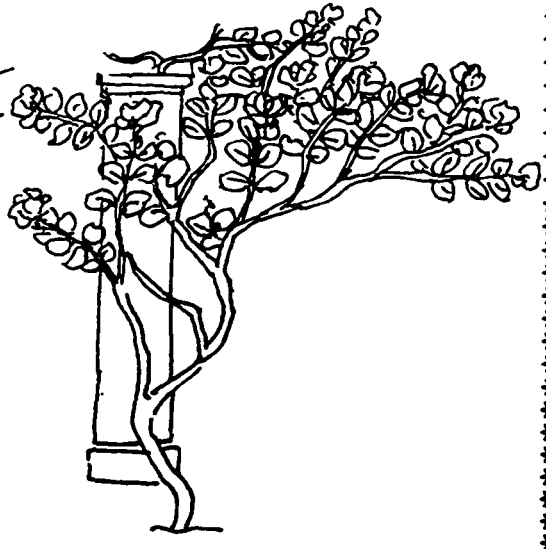




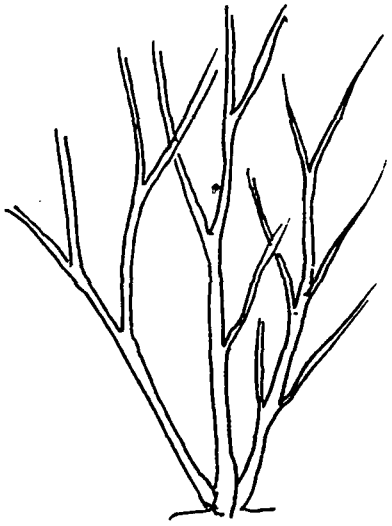
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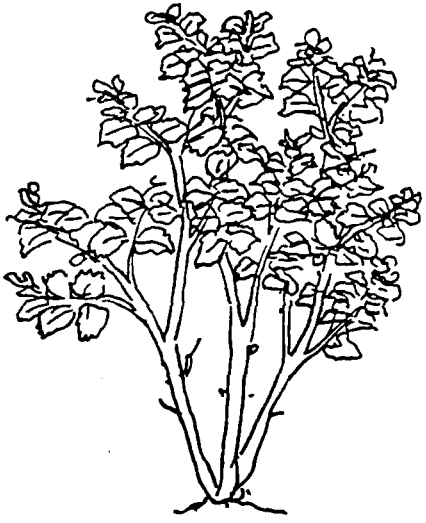




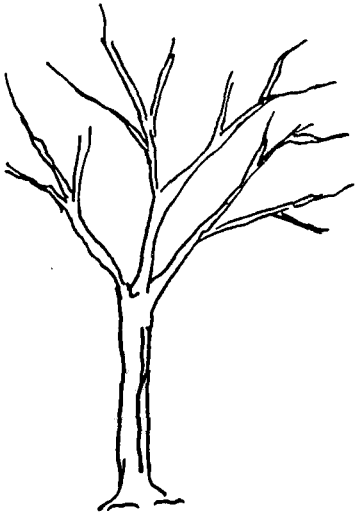
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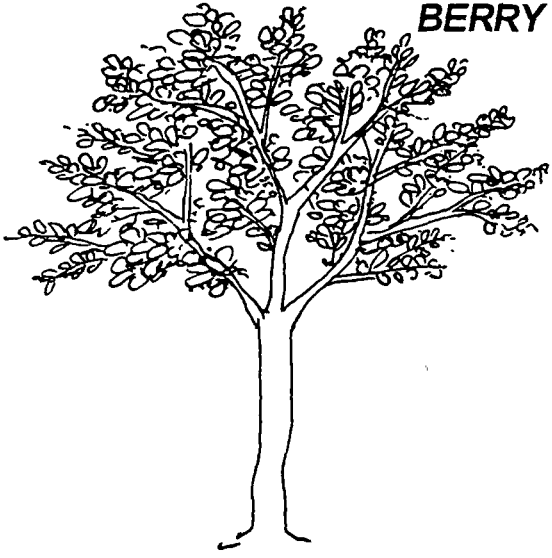
CHINA ROSE



ବରକୋଳି



BERRY



ଘାସ

GRASS



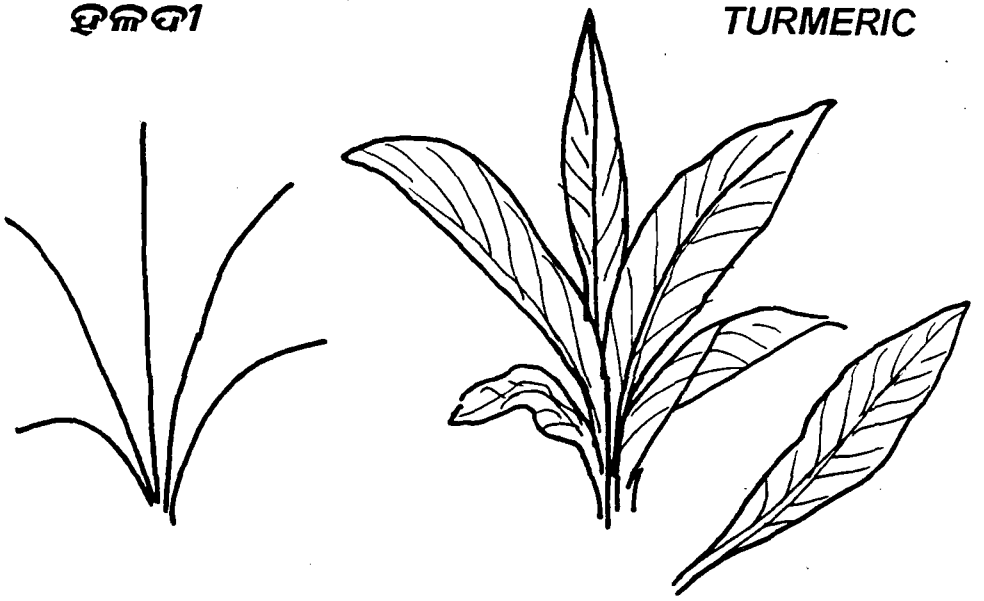
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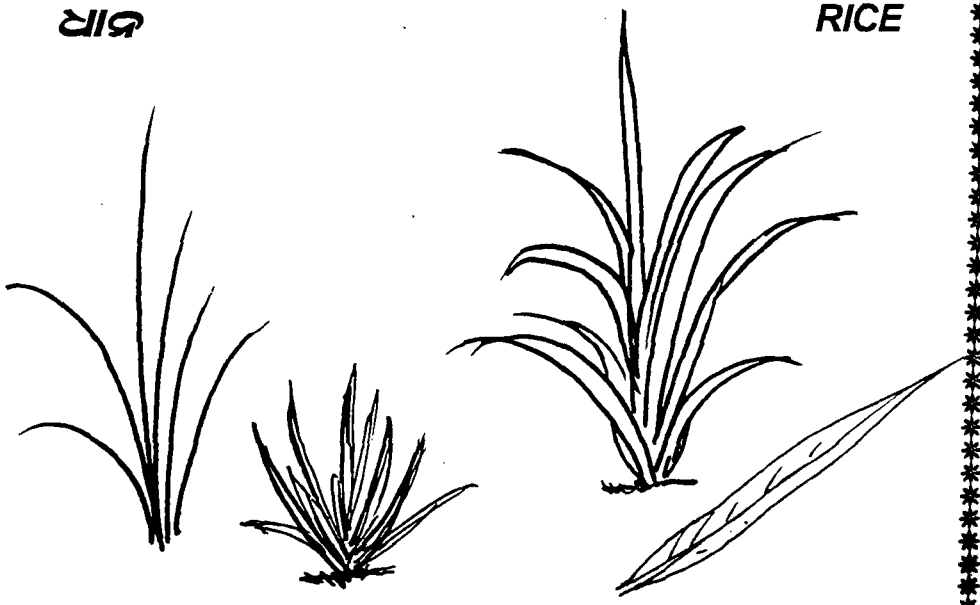
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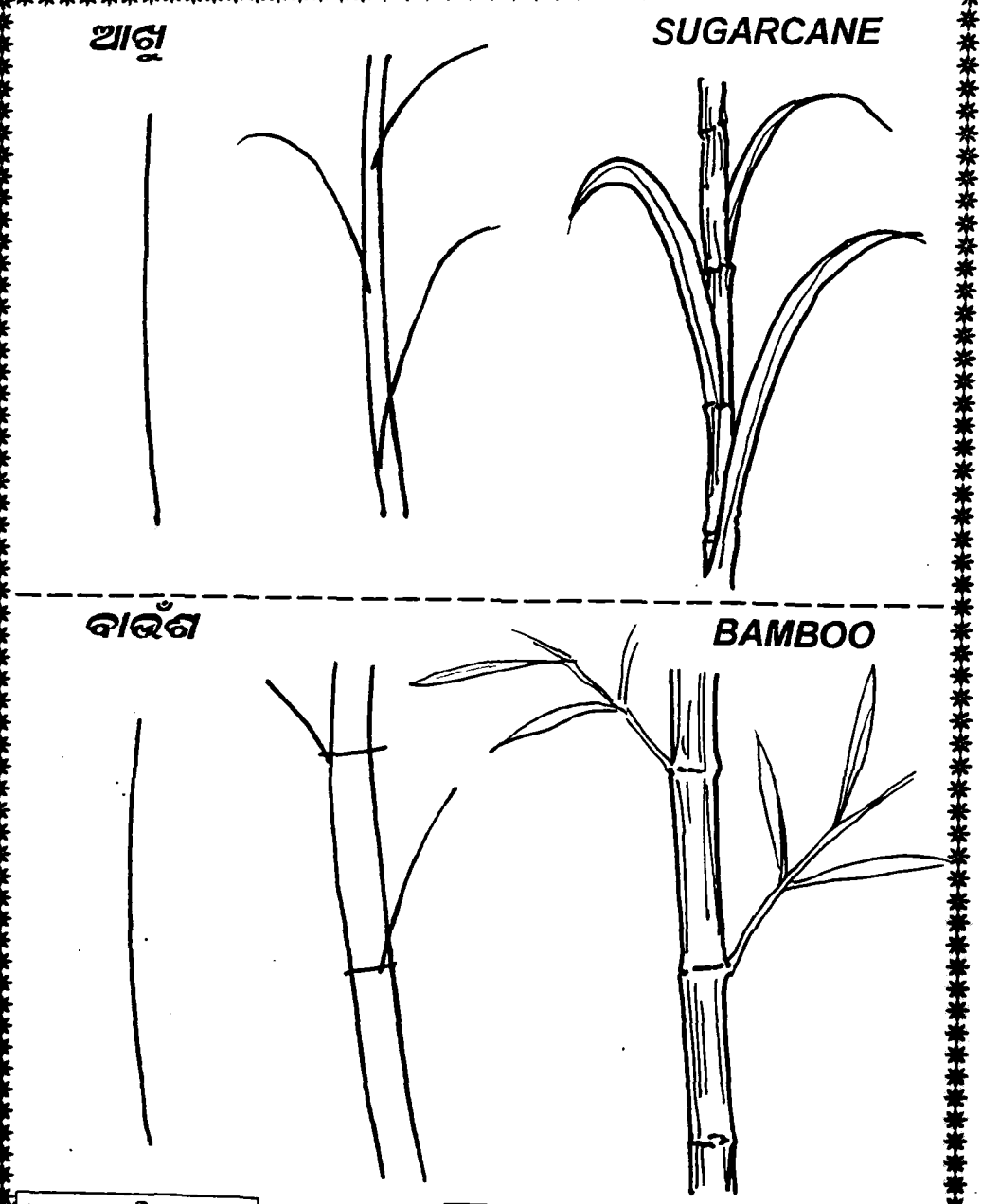
TURMERIC



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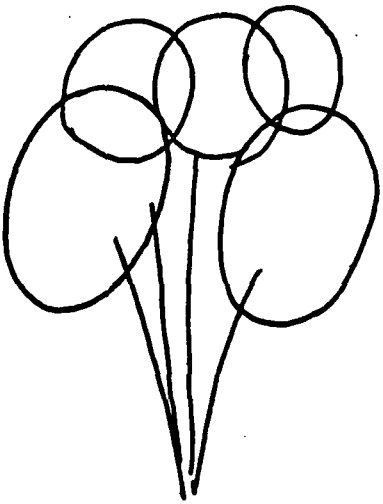
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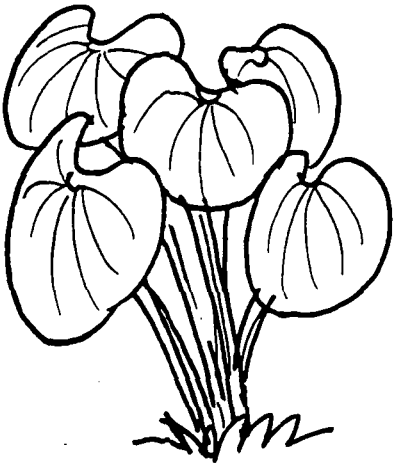



ଆଖୁ
SUGARCANE
ବାଉଁଶ
BAMBOO

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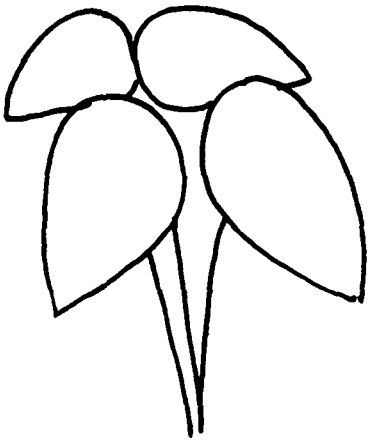
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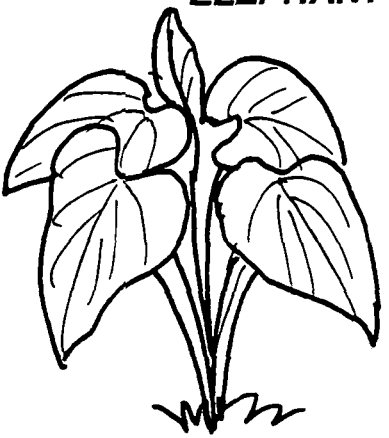




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ELEPHANT EAR





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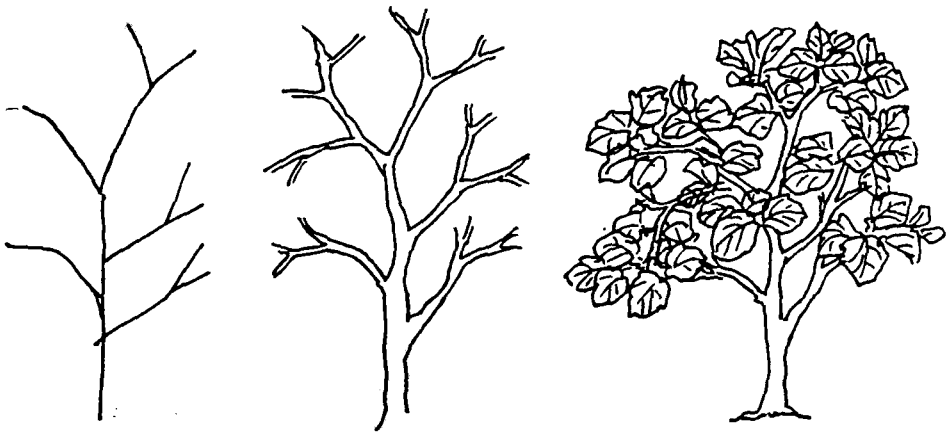
RICE

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WHEAT

ବାଇଗଣ

BRINJAL



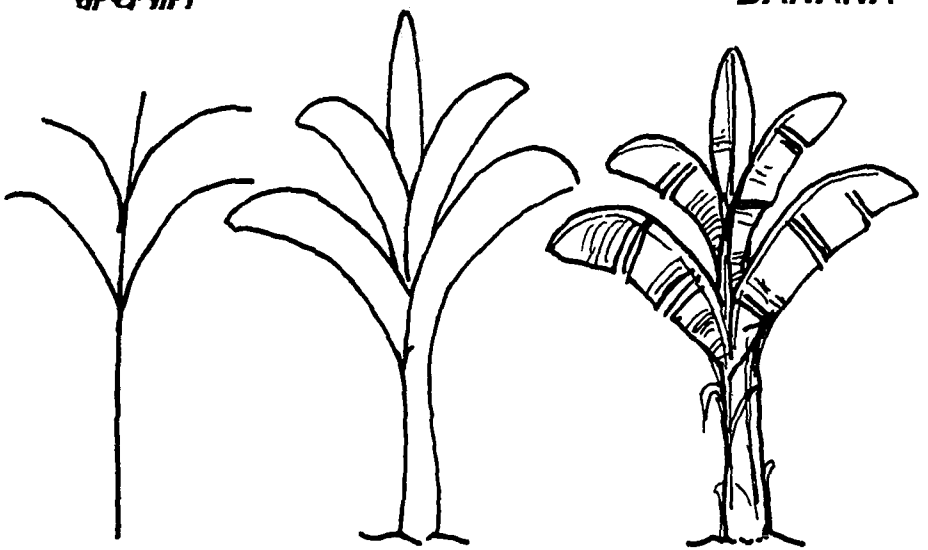
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CHILLI



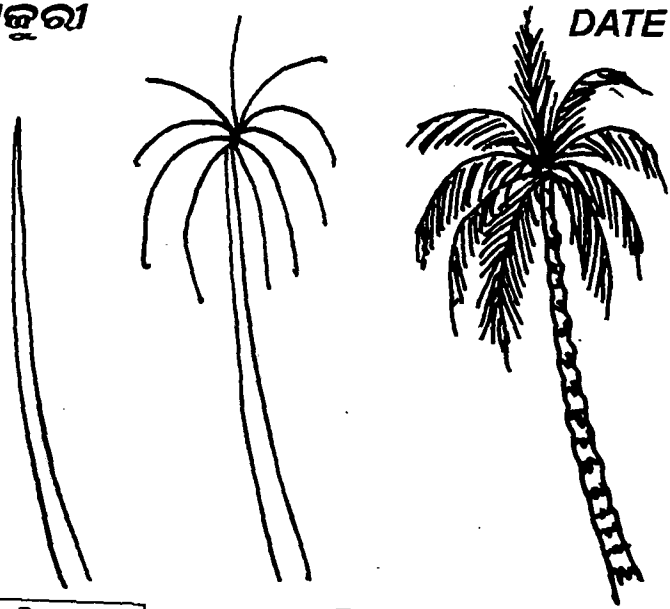
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BANANA



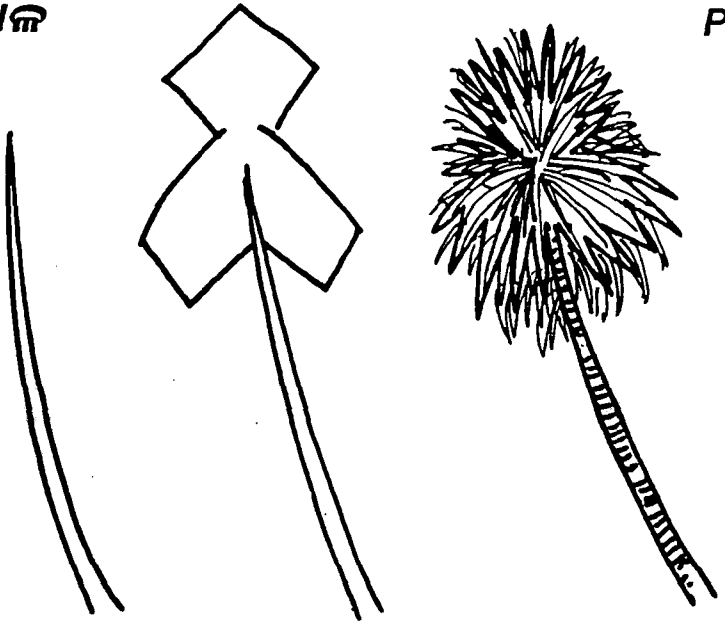
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DATE PALM



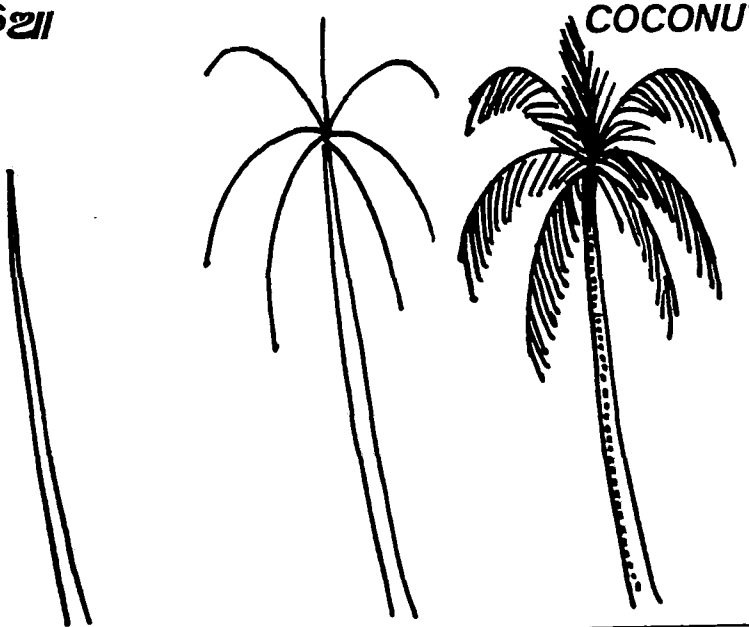
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PALM



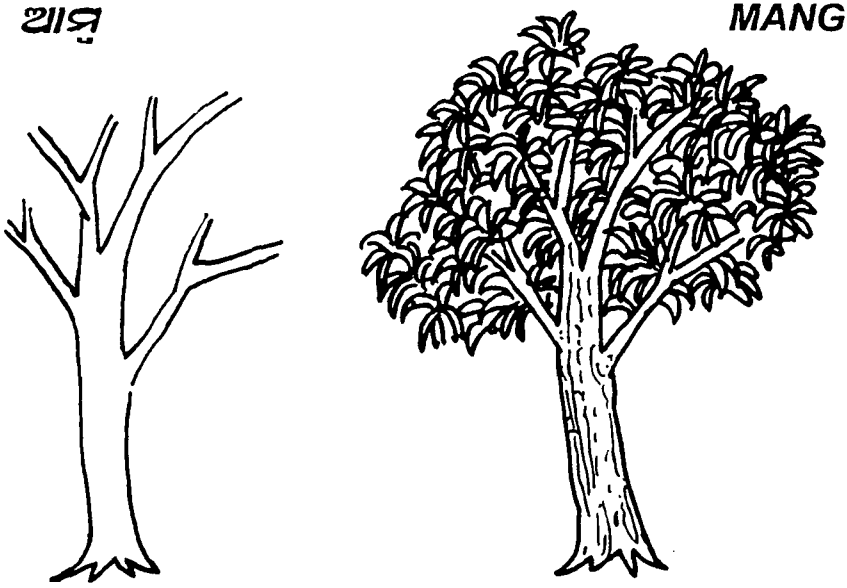
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COCONUT



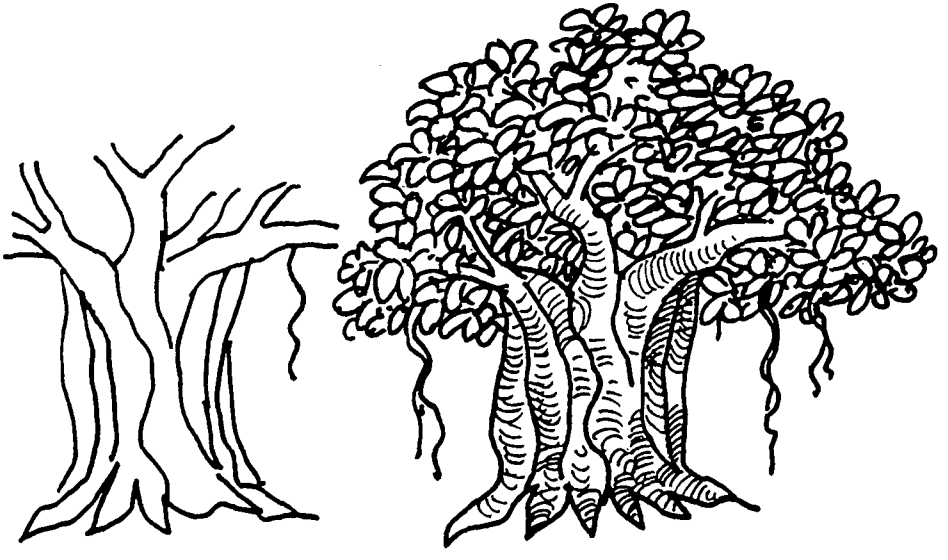
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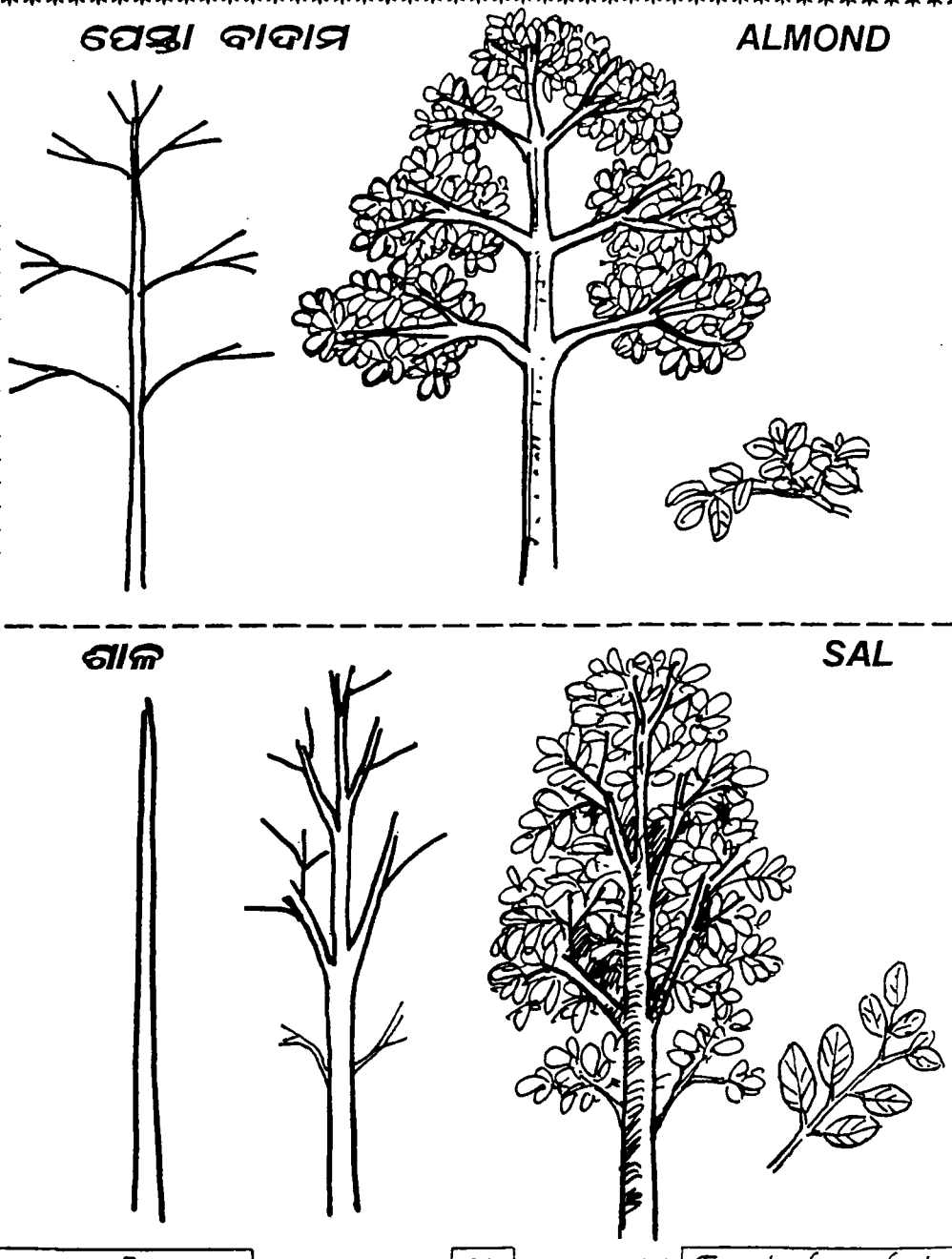
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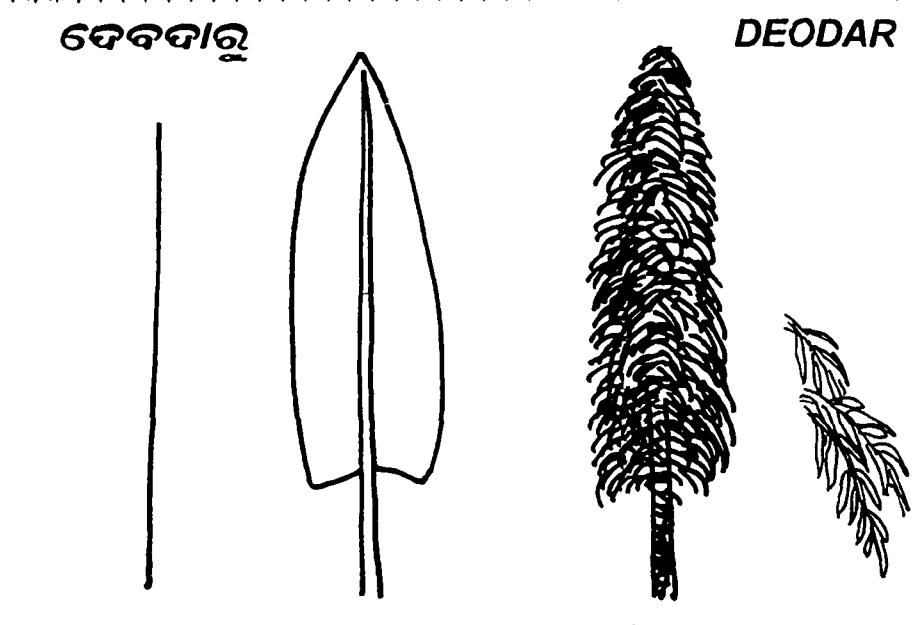


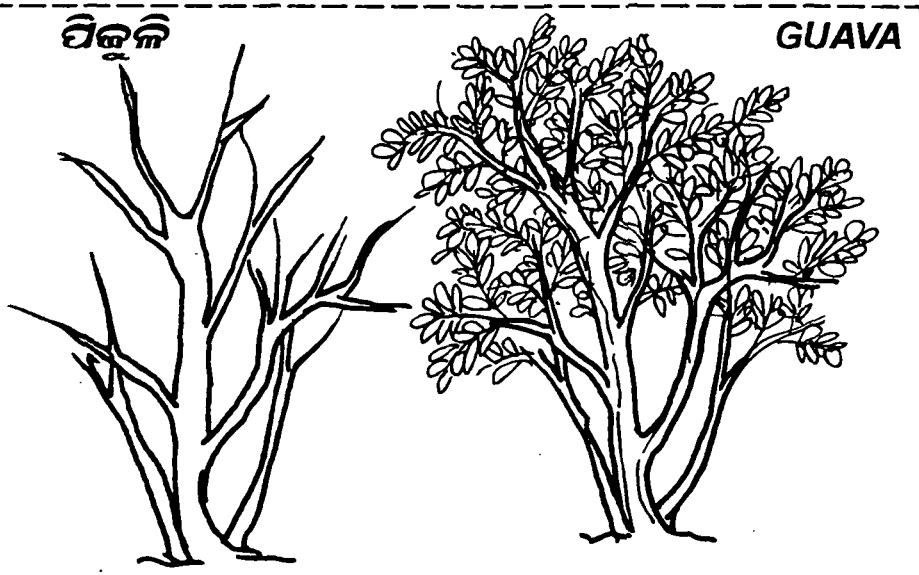
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BANYAN



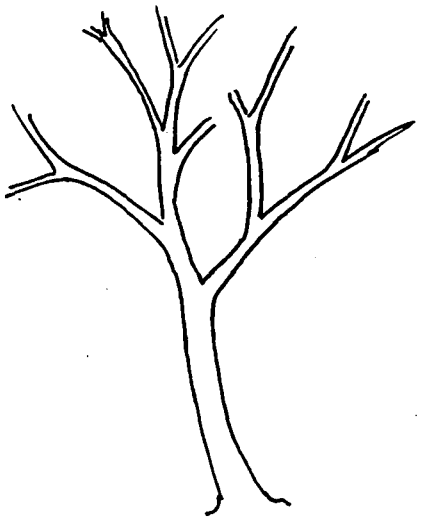

ପେସ୍ତା ବାଦାମ
ALMOND
ଶାଳ
SAL

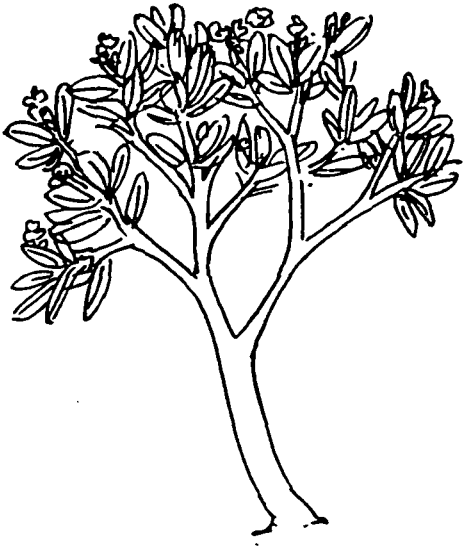

ଦେବଦାରୁ
DEODAR


ପିଜୁଳି
GUAVA

କାଠଚମ୍ପା

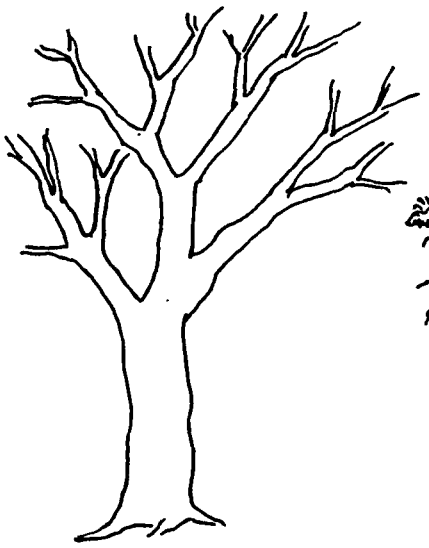
TEMPLE TREE



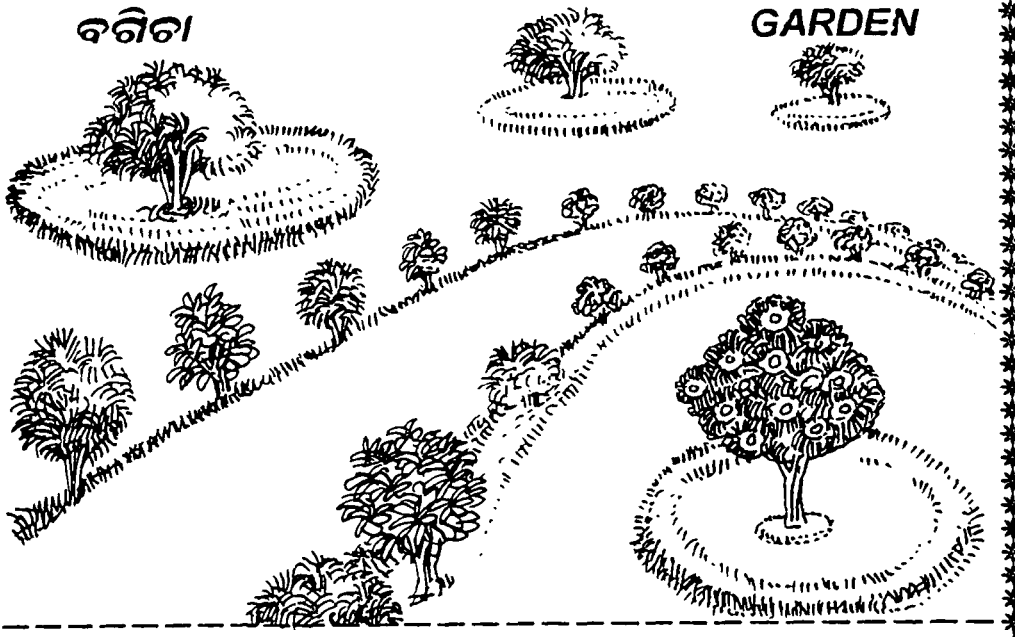


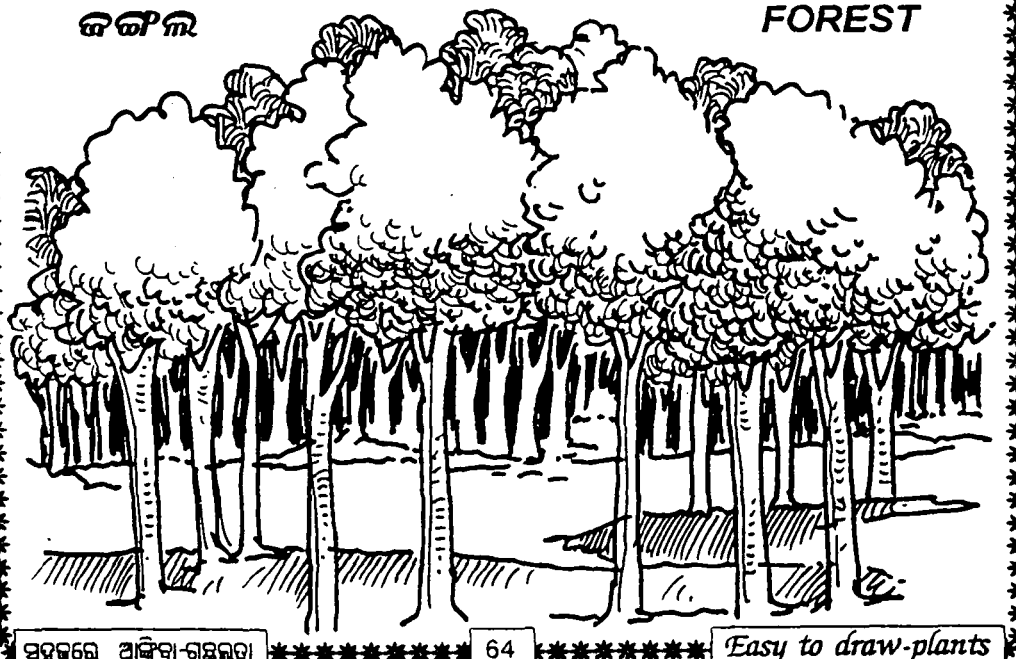
ତେନ୍ତୁଳି

TAMARIND






ବଗିଚା
GARDEN


ଜଙ୍ଗଲ
FOREST

ସୃଜନିକାର ଅନ୍ୟ ବହି

୧.	କାଗଜ ଭଙ୍ଗାର ମଜା	୧୫.୦୦
୨.	କାଗଜରୁ ଆକୃତି	୨୦.୦୦
୩.	କାଗଜ ଭଙ୍ଗାରୁ ଜ୍ୟାମିତି	୨୦.୦୦
୪.	ଗଣିତ କୁହୁକ	୧୨.୦୦
୫.	ଆମ ମନର ଗୀତ	୧୨.୦୦
୬.	ପ୍ରଥମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତି	୧୫.୦୦
୭.	ଗଛବଇଦ	୧୫.୦୦
୮.	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପହଲି	୮.୦୦
୯.	ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଭିଯାନ	୮.୦୦
୧୦.	ଆକାରର ଦୁନିଆ	୬.୦୦
୧୧.	ଅଣୁରୁ ଅନ୍ତରୀକ୍ଷ	୧୫.୦୦
୧୨.	ଜୀବନର ପିଲାଦିନ	୨୦.୦୦
୧୩.	ଚିତ୍ରପାହାଚରେ ଚିଡ଼ିଆଖାନା	୧୫.୦୦
୧୪.	ପରିବେଶ ଦର୍ପଣ	୨୦.୦୦
୧୫.	ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ	୧୫.୦୦
୧୬.	ହାତତିଆରି ଖେଳନା	୧୫.୦୦

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ତରଙ୍ଗ

ସୃଜନିକାର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରାକୁ ବାସ୍ତବ ରୂପ ଦେବା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ତରଙ୍ଗର ମୂଳ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ। ସ୍କୁଲ କଲେଜ ପିଲା ତଥା ଶିକ୍ଷକ/ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏହା ଏକ ସାଧନ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ। ଏହାର ଜଣେ ସହଯୋଗୀ ହୋଇ ଆମର ଏଇ ଅଭିଯାନରେ ସାମିଲ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ଆମର ସାଦର ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ।

ଗ୍ରାହକ ଦେୟ

ସାଧାରଣ (ବାର୍ଷିକ)	୭୫.୦୦
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ (ବାର୍ଷିକ)	୧୦୦.୦୦
ସହଯୋଗୀ (ବାର୍ଷିକ)	୧୦୦.୦୦

ଆଜୀବନ ଏକ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା

ସ୍ରଷ୍ଟା ପରିଚୟ

ଶ୍ରୀ ବ୍ରଜକିଶୋର ଜେନା ପୁରୁଣା ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରଠାରେ ୧୯୫୯ ମସିହା ଏପ୍ରିଲ ୨୦ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ ଜନ୍ମ ହୋଇଥିଲେ। ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରର ଟାଉନ ହାଇସ୍କୁଲ ଓ ଫକୀରମୋହନ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରୁ ପାଠପଢା ସାରିବା ପରେ ଖଲ୍ଲିକୋଟସ୍ଥିତ ସରକାରୀ ଚାରୁ ଓ କାରୁକଳା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ତାଲିମ ନେଇଥିଲେ। ୭ମ-୮ମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ପଢ଼ିବା ବେଳଠାରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ପ୍ରତି ଆଗ୍ରହ ରହିଥିଲା। ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଚିତ୍ର କରିବାରେ ତାଙ୍କର ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ରହିଛି। ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ଏନ୍.ସି.ଇ.ଆର୍.ଟି. ତରଫରୁ ଏକ ପୁରସ୍କାର ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଇଛନ୍ତି। ଏବେ ସେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଜନଶିକ୍ଷା ସାଧନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରଠାରେ ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଚିତ୍ରଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଭାବରେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଅବସର ସମୟରେ ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ କେତେ ଜାଗାରେ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ଶିଖାଉଛନ୍ତି। ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ତରଙ୍ଗର ଆରମ୍ଭ ଦିନଠାରୁ ସେ ଏହା ସହିତ ନିବିଡ଼ ଭାବରେ ଜଡ଼ିତ।



The Creator

Sri Brajakishore Jena was born on 20th April, 1959 at old Baleswar. After finishing his school and college studies at Baleswar, he took special training in graphic arts at the Govt. College of Art & Craft, Khallikote. He had developed an interest in art work from his school days. He has a patricular interest in drawing for children. For this he has received an award from the NCERT, New Delhi. Presently he is working as the senior artist at the State Resource Centre for Adult Education, Bhubaneswar. He is also giving art lessons for children in his spare time. He has been associated with Bigyan Tarang from its very beginning.

ମୂଲ୍ୟ: ପନ୍ଦର ଟଙ୍କା